



## Weighty Cases / But No Daring Decisions

## The Supreme Court Tiptoes Into Everyday Life

By Joan Biskupic  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—They are secluded in a place that has been called the Marble Palace, and they conceal their personalities beneath black robes. They rely on stacks of paper to interpret the human dilemmas before them and reach all their conclusions in private, ornate chambers.

Yet to a degree rare in recent history, the Supreme Court justices this term considered the rhythm and dramas of ordinary people — and handed down decisions that could affect them significantly.

The justices put themselves in the place of the rank and file on the job. They saw the vulnerability of people who find in family lawyers. They stepped into the shoes of cops chasing a fleeing suspect. And in one of the most important cases of the term that ended in a spree of decisions last week, they considered what it is like to live — and die — with the AIDS virus.

In many of the 91 rulings produced since the justices convened on the first Monday in October, the majority searched out a middle ground. They were practical. They asked what a reasonable person would think. And in what has come to be a hallmark of this moderate-conservative court, the justices captured a societal consensus. It was as if they looked out at the range of American beliefs and drew a circle around the center.

Sexual harassment is too common a problem, the court said, and no one should have to put up with it. But employers need not punish harmless flirtations. Whatever the justices may think of gays and drug users, they made it clear that the AIDS virus that has come to be associated with those groups ought to be treated like any other disease. The justices acknowledged the public's concern over sexually explicit or offensive material and said, with only one of their brethren dissenting, that the federal government can consider standards of decency and respect for American values in deciding which art to fund.

While this term failed to match the momentous sweep of cases from the previous year, including physician-assisted suicide and Internet pornography, the recently completed session offered no less an occasion for the justices to intersect with American life. It showed again how, as Congress works incrementally, and often without consequence, the justices are moving with forceful strokes in laying out the law of the land.

The pragmatic character of the court has emerged over the years, extending to its 1992 decision upholding a woman's right to abortion but with some restrictions, and including last term's rulings against a right to physician-assisted suicide for the terminally ill but leaving open such a right in the future. Those decisions, pollsters and commentators found, tapped into a consensus of public opinion.

"This is a nuanced court," a Stanford University law professor, Kathleen Sullivan, said Saturday, adding that it "splits the difference and avoids drawing bright lines."

This approach, embodied mostly in the voices of Justices Anthony Kennedy and Sandra Day O'Connor, flows from a belief that the court's central task is to interpret law, not create it. The justices generally read the Constitution narrowly and look for exactly what Congress had in mind when it passed a law. The majority is not about to breathe into a

statute what Congress failed to insert.

That thrust contrasts with the liberal era of the 1960s and 1970s when the court spoke most eloquently on behalf of racial minorities, the poor and the disadvantaged. Bygone justices such as Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices William Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall believed that judges should find the essential meaning of the law not only in the text of the Constitution or statutes but in the broader needs of contemporary America. Rather than define where the nation was, they pushed and provoked so it would end up where they thought it ought to be.

If anything, this court catches up to where America already is. Rather than offering eloquently rendered, broad-reaching principles, today's majority carefully parses the law in hopes of reflecting society's norms.

Justice O'Connor and Justice Kennedy, 1981 and 1988 appointees of Mr. Ronald Reagan, most typify the pragmatic, case-by-case approach. And it is these two justices who most often find themselves

taking place. They said that, by now, every employer should know that harassment occurs and take steps to prevent it.

Earlier in the term, the justices took on an emerging workplace question: whether harassment can be considered illegal sex discrimination if the harasser and victim are of the same sex. The justices ruled yes, unanimously.

In that case, Justice Scalia explained it is important to examine the social context of the harassment: "A professional football player's working environment is not severely or pervasively abusive, for example, if the coach smacks him on the buttocks as he heads onto the field—even if the same behavior would reasonably be experienced as abusive by the coach's secretary back at the office." He said the "ordinary socializing in the workplace—such as male-on-male horseplay or intersexual flirtation"—should not be mistaken for discriminatory harassment that unlawfully affects job conditions.

The court's decisions on sexual harassment in the workplace, particularly the two on employer liability last week, made it easier for employees to sue for harassment but also gave employers ways to avoid liability, largely by preventing vulgar remarks, unwanted advances and other harassment in the first place.

That solution was typical of the court's attempt to find a balance in situations that defy easy answers.

"It is a welcome change from previous years when the court and Congress often seemed at war over civil rights laws," said Steven Shapiro, the national legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

But the fourth harassment ruling was not greeted with such warmth by civil rights advocates. The court, split along its usual 5-to-4 divide, held that a student may sue a school district for damages only if the district knew of the harassment and was deliberately indifferent to it.

Critics said it defied common sense for the court to set tougher standards to protect adults against sexual harassment while refusing to safeguard harassed students in the same way.

The reason has to do with the justices' careful reading of the laws they had to work with, and their unwillingness to push beyond what those laws state. As Justice O'Connor explained, the federal statutes governing harassment on the job and at school are different. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is an outright prohibition of sex discrimination and harassment on the job, while Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is based on a presumption that schools that receive federal funds will be notified of discrimination problems first and allowed to correct them before being held financially liable.

"No one questions that a student suffers extraordinary harm when subjected to sexual harassment and abuse by a teacher, and that the teacher's conduct is reprehensible," Justice O'Connor wrote. But she said it is up to Congress to specifically write a law that holds a school district liable for damages for a teacher's harassment of a student even if it didn't know about it.

Justice Kennedy and the rest of the conservative bloc signed Justice O'Connor's opinion. But three days later Justice Kennedy proved the crucial vote in another case, joining the more liberal members in ruling that the federal disabilities law covers people with the virus that causes AIDS.

## U.S. Confirms Contacts In Kosovo Peace Effort

The Associated Press

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland — Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. envoy, on Sunday confirmed that another U.S. negotiator, Robert Gelbard, had met with people claiming to be representatives of the Kosovo Liberation Army in an unclassified West European city on Friday.

But Mr. Holbrooke said it had yet to be established that the individuals did represent the group, which is fighting for independence from the Serbian province and its ethnic Albanian majority.

"It is up to the people who had contacts with Ambassador Gelbard to demonstrate they do have authority over the armed personnel of the KLA," he said. "The contacts were with people who said they had this authority, but at this point that authority remains to be demonstrated."

The U.S. secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, in Beijing with President Bill Clinton, said that Mr. Gelbard and Mr. Holbrooke were "trying to get a diplomatic solution" but that "planning for other options—by NATO was accelerating."

"All options are on the table," she said, giving no hint of what action might be taken.

## Conditional Promise on Truce

Steven Erlanger of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

U.S. officials said in Washington that senior political leaders of the Kosovo Liberation Army had committed themselves to abiding by a cease-fire in the province if one could be negotiated.

Mr. Gelbard met two officials of the political directorate of the group for more than four hours on Friday, the officials said.

The American officials refused to provide the names of the rebel leaders or the city in Western Europe where they met, but said Washington had verified their identity. Mr. Gelbard also informed Ibrahim Rugova, the Kosovo Albanian leader, of the meeting in advance, said the officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The group's leaders agreed to work with Mr. Rugova and to "cooperate with him on a cease-fire and political negotiations, while recognizing that for now, at least, they need to support his leadership to try to provide a common negotiating position," a senior American official said.

But the rebel leaders are enormously skeptical of Mr. Rugova and his advocacy of a nonviolent revolt against the government in Belgrade, the American officials conceded.

While supporting Mr. Rugova and his delegation, the Clinton administration has come to understand that he cannot speak for the Kosovo group, which has earned increasing support among ordinary ethnic Albanians in Kosovo in the last six months as Serbian police and military have stepped up their operations in the province, the U.S. officials said.

So Mr. Clinton has apparently decided that a peaceful resolution of the crisis in Kosovo, where President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia is cracking down on the independence movement, requires the political participation of the Kosovo Liberation Army.

The group's agreement is also vital, the officials said, to negotiate and then carry out a cease-fire, because Mr. Milosevic regularly says he cannot stop fighting because he has no guarantees that the group would go along.

For those reasons, the Americans de-

cided they had to make contact with the group, which Mr. Gelbard has criticized sharply in the past for carrying out what he called terrorist actions against civilians, mostly Serbs, in Kosovo.

"The United States regards Dr. Rugova as the leader of a very disparate group of Kosovo Albanian opinion, and his political party is the largest in Kosovo," a senior U.S. official said. "But clearly the KLA has become a major force, and if we are going to be realistic, they need to be brought into the process."

The State Department spokesman, James Rubin, said Thursday that he expected there would be political contact with the Kosovo group and that Mr. Milosevic was "just going to have to deal with that fact."

Mr. Rubin was also careful not to refer to the group as a terrorist organization, reflecting the new U.S. view that it is "an insurgency," a senior official said Saturday.

The group has taken responsibility for attacks on the Serbian police and on Albanians loyal to Belgrade.

On Wednesday, Mr. Holbrooke, in a village in the region, met with two Kosovo Liberation Army fighters whom he said he had met by chance. The United States has been trying to secure the group's cooperation with an international observer force being set up for Kosovo.

On Friday, as Mr. Gelbard was meeting the political leaders, the Serbian information minister, Alexander Vucic, said in Belgrade that Mr. Holbrooke had made "a terrible diplomatic gaffe."

Mr. Vucic said Mr. Gelbard's meetings with the Kosovo fighters represented "proof that the U.S. intelligence services and even the U.S. government are behind this gang of Albanian separatists and terrorists."

## Free Democrats Seek Distance From Kohl But Affirm Coalition

Reuters

LEIPZIG, Germany — The liberal Free Democrats wrapped up a party congress on Sunday, pledging loyalty to the troubled governing coalition while distancing themselves from Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

With less than three months to go before the Sept. 17 general election, the Free Democratic Party sought to polish its image as a force for change and champion of the free market in the center-right coalition with Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, or CDU.

"We are first and foremost the Free Democratic Party and only after that coalition partners of the CDU," General-Secretary Guido Westerwelle said to lengthy applause from delegates.

But an overwhelming majority of the 660 delegates voted in favor of continued participation in the governing coalition. Opinion polls indicate that the Free Democratic Party is teetering on the edge of the 5 percent threshold below which it would be excluded from Parliament. Party leaders said the only way to ensure that the party cleared the hurdle was to fight for its own agenda.

The Free Democrats stressed the need for lower taxes and a liberal civil rights policy. They accused the Christian Democratic Union and its conservative Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, of foot-dragging on reforms to attract investment and reduce unemployment.



In front row, from left to right: Antonin Scalia, John Paul Stevens, William Rehnquist, Sandra Day O'Connor and Anthony Kennedy. In back row, from left to right: Ruth Bader Ginsburg, David Souter, Clarence Thomas and Stephen Breyer.

in the majority, and for that reason they have come to define the court's center. As a broad philosophy, they adopt federalist principles, believing that Congress should stay out of affairs that ought to be the domain of the states.

Of much the same mind but further to the right are Chief Justice William Rehnquist and Justices Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas. Justice Rehnquist was appointed by Richard Nixon in 1971 and elevated to chief by Mr. Reagan in 1986. Justice Scalia was appointed by Mr. Reagan in 1986 and Justice Thomas by George Bush in 1991.

The "liberal wing," such as it is, comprises Justices John Paul Stevens, David Souter, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen Breyer. Justice Stevens, who was appointed by Gerald Ford, is the eldest justice at 78 and just completed his 23rd year on the bench. Justice Souter is a 1990 Bush appointee and Justice Ginsburg and Justice Breyer were named by President Bill Clinton in 1993 and 1994. The 5 to 4 split on the court has yielded some controversial outcomes, but in many of the most closely watched cases of the term, the ideological groupings dissolved.

The court delved into the harassing behavior that has become commonplace in many workplaces. In one of two 7-to-2 rulings on the topic, Justice Souter wrote for the court that "sexual harassment by supervisors is a persistent problem." Only Justices Scalia and Thomas dissented.

In the opinions by Justice Souter and Justice Kennedy on the last day of the term, the court said employers can be held liable for the misconduct of their supervisors even if they did not know it was

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Forbidden Sites

BEIJING (AFP) — Thousands of tourists were shut out Sunday of one of China's top tourist spots as President Bill Clinton and his family caught up on sightseeing at Beijing's Forbidden City.

U.S. Embassy officials were surprised because the Chinese authorities had said the site would remain open during the one-and-a-half-hour visit. The site is particularly busy on Sundays.

Several dozen performers at Disneyland Paris maintained a strike Sunday.

though the parade they perform in has gone on without them, a spokesman said.

Belfast is going into the tourism business. Community festivals and potential for "political tourism" have spawned a demand for bed and breakfast guesthouses, hostels and hotels. (Reuters)

## This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed this week in the following countries because of national and religious holidays:

**MONDAY:** Chile, Colombia, Malta, Peru, Seychelles, Tahiti, Ukraine, Vatican City.

**TUESDAY:** Congo, Guatemala, Sudan, Zaire.

**WEDNESDAY:** Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Macao, Pakistan, Rwanda, Suriname, Taiwan, Thailand.

**FRIDAY:** Bahrain, Belarus, United States, Virgin Islands.

**SATURDAY:** Brunei, Guatemala, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, United States, Virgin Islands.

**SUNDAY:** Czech Republic. Sources: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg, Reuters.

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## WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe				Asia			
City	High	Low	Wind	City	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	21/18	15/12	W	Algeria	21/18	15/12	W
Amsterdam	17/12	10/5	W	Amsterdam	17/12	10/5	W
Athens	21/18	15/12	W	Athens	21/18	15/12	W
Bahia	23/19	16/13	W	Bahia	23/19	16/13	W
Bangkok	27/23	21/17	W	Bangkok	27/23	21/17	W
Berlin	21/18	15/12	W	Berlin	21/18	15/12	W
Buenos Aires	21/18	15/12	W	Buenos Aires	21/18	15/12	W
Calcutta	27/23	21/17	W	Calcutta	27/23	21/17	W
Caracas	27/23	21/17	W	Caracas	27/23	21/17	W
Chennai	27/23	21/17	W	Chennai	27/23	21/17	W
Colombo	27/23	21/17	W	Colombo	27/23	21/17	W
Dhaka	27/23	21/17	W	Dhaka	27/23	21/17	W
Hong Kong	27/23	21/17	W	Hong Kong	27/23	21/17	W
Kuala Lumpur	27/23	21/17	W	Kuala Lumpur	27/23	21/17	W
London	17/12	10/5	W	London	17/12	10/5	W
Los Angeles	21/18	15/12	W	Los Angeles	21/18	15/12	W
Madrid	21/18	15/12	W	Madrid	21/18	15/12	W
Mumbai	27/23	21/17	W	Mumbai	27/23	21/17	W
New Delhi	27/23	21/17	W	New Delhi	27/23	21/17	W
Paris	17/12	10/5	W	Paris	17/12	10/5	W
Rangoon	27/23	21/17	W	Rangoon	27/23	21/17	W
Singapore	27/23	21/17	W	Singapore	27/23	21/17	W
Taipei	27/23	21/17	W	Taipei	27/23	21/17	W
Tokyo	21/18	15/12	W	Tokyo	21/18	15/12	W
Yokohama	21/18	15/12	W	Yokohama	21/18	15/12	W

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Not and dry with near- record heat from New Mexico and Texas into the Tuesday through Thursday. Sunny and warm in southern Plains Tuesday to Thursday. Sunny and warm in southern Plains Tuesday to Thursday. Sunny and warm in southern Plains Tuesday to Thursday.

Thursday, gusty thunderstorms with sun in Florida and most of the Southeast. Heavy rain in the Midwest Tuesday and Wednesday. Heavy rain in the Midwest Tuesday and Wednesday. Heavy rain in the Midwest Tuesday and Wednesday.

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## THE AMERICAS

## Mexico's Soaring Crime Rate: A Hazard of Loss of Control at the Top

By Sam Dillon  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Not so long ago, Mexico seemed a reasonably safe place, especially when compared with Latin American societies in the throes of civil war or paramilitary violence. But that has changed. Now virtually every day, terrifying new crimes dramatize the country's public security crisis.

In recent weeks, a Vermont artist was knifed to death on a Pacific Coast beach. A kidnapper called a Mexico City newspaper to boast about hacking off the ears of his hostages and to jeer at the authorities' inability to stop him. Military police ordered to investigate the disappearance of scores of people in a city on the Texas border were themselves arrested

collecting a kidnapping ransom. The State Department has cautioned visiting Americans about the rising crime rates.

Mexican criminologists, sociologists and others are debating what has gone wrong. How did one of the safest countries in the Western Hemisphere become a place where tourists are panicking and millions fear criminal attack whenever they leave home?

Some blame the economy, which for 15 years has seen real wages fall and the breach between rich and poor widen. Some cite sociology, saying that an entire generation of police officers are now using their violent skills as participants in organized crime.

Others trace the crisis to the justice system, which is so discredited that most crimes go unreported, fewer are investigated,

and only a tiny fraction of the perpetrators are ever punished.

Some even blame the growth of democracy, which by stripping Mexico's ruling party of many of its authoritarian powers has also diminished its ability to repress crime.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

One thing is common to all these explanations. There is a sense that Mexico's top civilian authorities have lost control of the country's criminals, who now see lucrative opportunities on all sides.

"In practical terms, the Mexican state simply doesn't respond to most crimes," said Ernesto Lopez Portillo, co-author of a 1994 study of public security issues. "The authorities refuse to recognize the severity of the public security crisis, partly because

it's so frightening."

The facts are sobering. Although record-keeping is chaotic, and fear of police keeps many victims from reporting crimes, government statistics for Mexico City show that reported murders rose by 50 percent from 1990 to 1995 and that robbery incidents have multiplied six-fold in 15 years. Experts estimate that kidnappings in Mexico, once rare, now number at least 1,500 a year.

Rafael Ruiz Harrell, a professor who is one of Mexico's most meticulous crime statisticians, has charted annual figures for all reported crimes since 1930 and concluded: "There's a clear association between economic crisis and crime."

For 50 years after 1930, Mexican workers enjoyed an almost uninterrupted rise in their standard

of living, and in those years, he says, crime declined with equal constancy, even though Mexican wages remained far below the standard in the United States.

But beginning in 1983, the first year after an economic crisis sent wages into free-fall, crime rates took off, and they have yet to level out. In 1995, the year following a disastrous peso devaluation, reported crimes in Mexico surged 35 percent, he said.

"Never before in our history has crime grown this rapidly," Mr. Ruiz said.

Economic determinism has its critics, however, including President Ernesto Zedillo. In an appearance in June in New York, Mr. Zedillo said that attributing street crime to economic factors amounts to blaming the poor. Instead, he said, the problem lies

with the "inefficiency" of Mexico's crime-fighting institutions.

How do inefficient police and prosecutors translate into more crime? "Potential criminals act rationally and base their decision to commit a crime on an analysis of costs and benefits," said a recent World Bank study of crime in Latin America.

Those who apply this calculus in Mexico see that crimes like kidnapping and drug trafficking have proven extremely lucrative in recent years, and punishment is rare.

"In Mexico as elsewhere, crime is a career option that competes with others," Mr. Lopez said.

Many Mexicans are turning to crime because punishment is remote. The criminal justice system is chaotic; the country has had seven attorneys general in nine

years, and turnover among lower officials is higher.

Given the disorder, Mr. Lopez estimated that of each 100 crimes reported to authorities, only 5 are investigated.

But Mexico's justice system has never worked efficiently. So why is crime surging now? Until recently, Mr. Lopez said, government officials from the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, known as the PRI, controlled the criminal class, often favoring mafia in exchange for kickbacks while suppressing rival groups and never allowing crime to surpass certain bounds. But as the PRI has begun to share power, it has lost control of the criminals, he said.

"The old rules no longer apply, and new ones haven't emerged," he said.



KLAN MARCH — An officer keeping armed counterprotesters apart at a peaceful Ku Klux Klan rally in Jasper, Texas, where a black was dragged to death.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## If Majority Fails Teacher Test, Should State Grade on Curve?

So many aspiring educators flunked the first Massachusetts test of basic reading and writing skills for teachers that officials decided to grade them on a curve.

Fifty-six percent of those who took the test failed. The state Board of Education then voted to lower the passing grade to reduce the failure rate to 44 percent. Officials explained that the examination required some fine-tuning.

That failed to satisfy a number of critics, who ooted that some test-takers had mis-spelled simple words, or written at a fifth- or sixth-grade level. The speaker of the state House, Thomas Finneran, said he was appalled that some candidates could not "define a noun or a verb or what democracy means." He called those who failed, and the professors who had given them their college degrees, "idiots."

The acting governor of Massachusetts, Paul Cellucci, called for testing of all current teachers, a proposal immediately criticized by state teachers groups. Until this year, Massachusetts was one of only seven states that did not require teachers to pass a test to qualify for certification.

Some in Massachusetts insist that the

test is not relevant to the question of whether the prospective teachers will do their work carefully and competently. In any case, those who failed the test will be allowed to try again in July. And when the results are released, state officials will announce which colleges produced which test scores.

## Short Take

New York was his kind of town. Los Angeles was his lady. Frank Sinatra loved Chicago, too. As for his hometown, Hoboken, New Jersey, he had problems. Sinatra once reportedly called it "a sewer."

Now, more than a month after the entertainer's death, that city is deeply divided over how it should honor the Sinatra legacy.

Earlier this week, state lawmakers allocated \$100,000 for a Hoboken Historical Museum to celebrate the city that calls itself the birthplace of baseball and steamboats. The museum will include an "appropriate commemoration" for Mr. Sinatra, officials say. Fans say that is not enough. The singer should have his own museum before Hoboken does.

"People would flock to the museum like they flocked to Graceland," where Elvis Presley once lived, said Ed Shirak, a Sinatra memorabilia collector. The love-hate relationship has a long history. Mr. Sinatra was pelted with tomatoes and heckled in two Hoboken appearances after he began his rise to fame. He vowed never to perform there again.

Brian Knowlton

## UN Arrears Imperil U.S. Assembly Vote

## The Bill Is Bigger Than Expected

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States could lose its vote in the General Assembly unless it comes up with \$211 million to \$241 million more than it now expects to pay in United Nations dues and assessments this year, according to a new U.S. government estimate.

The warning appears in a new study by the General Accounting Office on the UN's financial problems and the arrears owed by the United States. The study was requested by members of Congress, some of whom have expressed skepticism about how much the United States owes the United Nations.

The study gratified UN officials because it recognizes the financial problems created by the United States and other countries that are behind on their dues and backs up the basic figures used by the world organization.

"The report is important for what it says," said Joseph Connor, the UN undersecretary for management. "And what it says is that the regular budget deficit is growing, that peacekeeping cash is declining, that the total resources available to the organization are diminishing."

Mr. Connor said that the UN kept itself afloat by raiding its peacekeeping budget, postponing payments to troop contributors and commercial suppliers and resorting to other financially imprudent measures.

The report barely touches on the influence that the United States has lost at the United Nations by not paying its bills.

Its power has not eroded in the Security Council, which is more important than the General Assembly and where the debates often entail issues of war and peace.

But at other levels, said Richard Sklar, the U.S. delegate responsible for reform and management issues, "our influence is plummeting through the floor every day."

He said that when he proposes economies to other delegates, they say: "What right do you have to talk to us? You're a deadbeat."

Primarily because of its arrears, the United States lost its seat on a key committee that advises the General Assembly on administrative and budget questions. The loss of its General Assembly vote could come in January.

A UN spokesman, Fred Eckhard, said that members currently owe \$977 million for the regular 1998 budget. The United States, as the organization's largest contributor, accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total arrears.

As of June 15, the UN reported that the United States owed about \$1.5 billion in dues and assessments, while the United States says it owes a little over \$1 billion.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Republicans Set Up A Spending Battle

WASHINGTON — Congressional Republicans staked out their ground last week for the final four months of an ideological combat with Democrats and the White House before election day.

They have picked the 13 spending bills that fund the operations of the federal government for a fight over issues ranging from social policy — such as abortion restrictions and gay rights — to business regulation, education reforms and environmental restrictions.

The strategy is a controversial though time-honored one that involves slipping often-unexpected policy pronouncements into the annual procession of out-and-bolt spending bills.

Last year, in the harmonious aftermath of the balanced budget agreement, the practice was largely avoided. Not this time.

As the bills began moving through the House and Senate last week, they were saddled with numerous amendments that caused some heated denunciations on the House and Senate floors and have attracted the ire of the White House.

While few people are predicting the kind of legislative chaos that prompted two government shutdowns in 1995, the White House expressed "grave concerns" Friday about various provisions and threatened to veto at least five of the 13 bills. One of the five bills — the largest domestic spending measure — involves funds for the departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education. The other bills are for

funds for the departments of State, the Interior, Justice, Commerce and Veteran Affairs. WP

## Net Frenzy in Congress

WASHINGTON — The Internet, with its influence on everything from commerce and national security to privacy and crime, has become an issue as politically alluring to many lawmakers as cutting taxes, educating children and locking up criminals.

Barely a week goes by on Capitol Hill without a hearing, a meeting or a gathering about an Internet-related issue.

Last week, after governors had threatened to tax the Internet, the House voted to keep the levies at bay. When parents expressed fears about pedophiles stalking their children on the Internet, the House passed legislation to help prosecutors chase them down. And when Hollywood voiced deep concern about copyright piracy in cyberspace, House members began studying how to protect software and movies.

Just two years ago, few members of Congress knew much about the Internet. But since millions of voters have discovered it, so have they. NYT

## Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, on a visit to the Great Wall of China on Sunday, asked if he saw any reason now that made the wall necessary: "I believe this wall now is a symbol that China shows to the rest of the world, not a wall to keep people out. It sort of unifies the country." Reuters

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## Away From Politics

• The dome of the U.S. Capitol is being prepared for a massive repair job. Completed in December 1863 at the height of the Civil War, the dome is cracked or corroded in an estimated 200 places and has at least 12 coats of lead-based paint that must be stripped and replaced in a complicated overhaul that could begin by the end of the year. The project ultimately will cost \$26 million, but the price could be higher if further damage is found when the paint comes off. (WP)

• Fierce thunderstorms swamped parts of eight U.S. states, bringing severe, sudden flooding requiring helicopter rescues. A train derailed and spilled fuel in the extreme weather that killed at least seven people in Vermont, Ohio, Minnesota and northern New York and parts of four other states. (AP)

• The Coast Guard reopened the Mississippi River to north-bound shipping on Saturday night, almost 19 hours after a tugboat collision dumped 69,000 gallons (260,000 liters) of oil in the river about 80 miles (128 kilometers) upriver from New Orleans, a spokesman said. The river remained closed to south-bound traffic. (Reuters)

• Skirmishes broke out but serious violence was averted as black radicals tried to crash a Ku Klux Klan rally on Saturday in a Jasper, Texas, town where a black man was dragged to his death behind a pickup truck earlier this month. (Reuters)

• The Cincinnati Enquirer said it had agreed to pay Chiquita Brands International \$10 million in damages for "untrue" articles in May alleging that the fruit giant had questionable business practices. The paper published a front-page apology signed by its publisher and editor and said that the paper's chief investigative reporter had been fired. (Reuters)

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## U.S.-Chinese Summit / An Increasing Candor in Beijing

## Burying a Taboo, China Gives Figures on Death by Police Torture

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — For the first time, China has published statistics on the number of people who have been tortured to death by the police, in an unusual series of books designed to improve police practices and advance legal reform.

The acknowledgment by the Supreme People's Procuratorate, which published the books, that people have died or been seriously injured in police custody is another sign of China's increasing willingness to take on long-taboo issues that used to be dealt with only in internal reports and secret circulars of the Communist Party.

One book, entitled "The Law Against Extorting a Confession by Torture," said that torture in China was a systemic problem. It included 64 case studies of people who were tortured to death while in police custody, 35 cases of people who were seriously injured while in police custody and many other cases of

people who confessed to crimes that they did not commit in order to stop being tortured.

The unprecedented publication of these case studies and the fledgling attempts of elements within China's criminal justice system to rein in China's formerly all-powerful police and other security services represent just one of many legal developments leading to encouragement to American legal experts.

They argue that systemic changes in China are more important to the improvement of rights than lobbying over the fate of individual prisoners.

The Clinton administration has adopted legal reform in China as a major plank of U.S.-Chinese relations. President Bill Clinton was to address legal reform and announce a series of initiatives designed to strengthen China's legal system in a speech Monday at Beijing University.

So far the bulk of U.S.-Chinese legal cooperation has been in business-related issues, such as bankruptcy law, contracts, securities law and intellectual property

rights. One of Mr. Clinton's legal initiatives involves human rights: a symposium planned in Washington for this autumn on criminal procedures and the protection of human rights, with Chinese and American lawyers taking part.

"These are issues that are in play with the Chinese, and that creates the opportunity to make our perspective heard," said Paul Gewirtz, the special representative for the rule-of-law initiative. "It is an important new channel with the Chinese."

Many human-rights organizations say they worry, however, that the legal initiatives being backed by the Clinton administration are only a substitute for more vigorous, and potentially ramorous, protests against China's human-rights record.

"U.S. efforts to promote legal reform in China must be designed to foster greater compliance with international human rights law so China's citizens can enjoy their basic freedom and be protected from the injustices that are now

rampant in the criminal justice system," said Michael Posner, the executive director of the New York-based Lawyers Committee for Human Rights.

Amnesty International estimates that 2,000 people are now in prison in China for political crimes. About 230,000 people are believed to be held in labor camps. The police still retain the power to sentence people to three years of labor reform without a trial.

In 1990, the Communist Party lifted an informal ban on research and publication in China about human rights questions. Since then a flood of literature has emerged on the subject.

According to "The Law Against Extorting a Confession by Torture," 126 people were killed by the police during interrogations in 1993, and 115 in 1994, while 64 people were seriously injured during those two years.

The book was published in July 1997 along with two companion volumes on illegal arrests and illegal entry by police into homes and offices. It has not pre-

viously been reported in the West. The book says that between 1990 and 1994, 2,943 serious cases of forced confessions were noted by the procuratorate. In the same period, the books said, 20,791 people were illegally incarcerated.

Murray Scot Tanner, an American legal scholar, said that it was not so much the numbers that mattered but the fact that China was willing to acknowledge such abuses.

"This is a significant move on China's part to deal with torture," he said. "They are doing it very quietly because the issue is so sensitive."

One of the people at the forefront of legal reform is Chen Guangzhou, the chairman of the China Procedural Law Research Society, who himself was jailed without trial in anti-rightist purges in 1957.

"Torture is a serious problem here," Mr. Chen said. "It was part of ancient Chinese culture. It used to be legal during imperial Chinese times. Even in the

recent past it has been a problem. These are not isolated incidents and they continue to happen."

The books were published following the passage in 1996 of an amended version of China's Criminal Procedure Law, which Mr. Chen helped to write. The law outlaws the use of torture to extort a confession. But it is silent on whether forced confessions can be used as evidence in court.

Mr. Chen said the reforms were only a beginning.

"We took a big step in passing the law for the reforms of criminal procedure, but we just can't stop there," he said. "There is a need to make more reforms."

Mr. Chen gave some credit to Western advice and scholars for helping China to reform its legal system.

"Change in part is due to the fact that Chinese are beginning to pay attention to human rights," he said. "But also it does have some relation to studying foreign legal systems."

## Jiang Cracks Open Window to Tibet

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — President Jiang Zemin of China has provided the first public glimpse of hope in years over the future of Tibet, holding out the possibility of talks with the Dalai Lama and acknowledging the existence of secret contacts with the Tibetan spiritual leader.

At the end of a wide-ranging public dialogue with President Bill Clinton, Mr. Jiang stopped suddenly on Saturday, apologized for having "take up an additional five minutes" and then launched into a spontaneous monologue listing his conditions for opening formal negotiations with the Dalai Lama.

Mr. Jiang said that as long as the Tibetan leader, who fled China in 1959 after the Chinese government's crackdown on Tibet, acknowledged that Tibet was an "inalienable" part of China, and that Taiwan was a province of China, "then the door to dialogue and negotiation is open."

Mr. Jiang's demands are not new, but given that he raised the issue without prompting from Mr. Clinton, they represented an important change in the way China has handled Tibet, Western officials said.

The tone differed sharply from recent rhetoric in China, which has vehemently condemned the Dalai Lama as a "split-

ter" and blamed him for the trouble in Tibet. Mr. Jiang did neither of those things. As such, it was significant that Mr. Jiang's remarks were broadcast live in China — and could mark a significant softening of China's line.

"No one expected him to even address it. I just don't know where that came from," said an administration official, adding that he believed that Mr. Jiang had added Taiwan to the equation because the Dalai Lama had recently opened an office there. "It is an unusual olive branch, a scarred olive branch, but an olive branch nonetheless," the official said.

For the last 10 years, China has taken a hard line against any concessions to the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan movement. Thus there have been many false starts in efforts to start a dialogue over the future of Tibet, once a feudal Buddhist theocracy located on the "roof of the world," bracketed by the Himalaya and Kunlun Shan mountains. So experts on Tibet cautioned against undue optimism that a thaw in relations was at hand.

But soon after Mr. Jiang made his comments, a senior official in the Tibetan government-in-exile welcomed his remarks.

"I would like to express support for Jiang's willingness to discuss this matter," said Lodi Gyari, the Washington-based representative of the Tibetan government-in-exile, in a telephone inter-

view from Switzerland. "We would like to reciprocate in whatever way we could for forward movement."

Mr. Gyari said the Dalai Lama would like to make a religious pilgrimage to Mount Wutai, a series of five peaks sacred to Buddhists in China's Shanxi province, and to meet Mr. Jiang on the way there. In 1988, China offered the Dalai Lama the opportunity to come to China for the funeral of the Panchen Lama, the second most important Tibetan leader, but he declined.

During the televised debate, Mr. Clinton said he understood Mr. Jiang's demand that the Dalai Lama acknowledge Chinese sovereignty over Tibet. He also encouraged Mr. Jiang to meet the Tibetan leader. "I have spent time with the Dalai Lama. I believe him to be an honest man, and I believe if he had a conversation with President Jiang, they would like each other very much," Mr. Clinton said.

Tibetan officials added that secret talks were already taking place. The officials said the talks were occurring outside China and that Americans were involved in the back-channel exchanges. Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, and her husband, Richard Blum, took a letter to Mr. Jiang in September 1997 from the Dalai Lama.

■ **Dalai Lama Calls for Support**

The Dalai Lama was quoted on Sunday as saying international pressure was vital to stop what he called escalating Chinese repression in the province, Reuters reported from Madrid.



President Jiang Zemin of China speaking at a news conference in Beijing about the possibility of negotiations with the Dalai Lama.

day as saying international pressure was vital to stop what he called escalating Chinese repression in the province, Reuters reported from Madrid.

"Tibet is threatened with extinction," the Dalai Lama, who has lived in exile in India since 1959, said in an interview with El Mundo, the Spanish newspaper. "The repression is turning into cultural genocide. So interna-

## TAIWAN: Uneasy Clinton Watch

Continued from Page 1

China and the United States. China regards Taiwan as a renegade province and would like the United States to curtail its unofficial relations with Taiwan and arms shipments to the island.

Taiwan officials were enormously reassured when Mr. Clinton and President Jiang Zemin of China concluded their statements and oaths conference in Beijing without talking about arms sales or raising other matters affecting Taiwan. At a luncheon Saturday attended by several senior Taiwanese officials, there were beaming faces and toasts all around when word came that the news conference had ended without any unpleasant surprises about Taiwan.

"We're relieved so far," David Lee, the deputy foreign minister and head of the interagency task force monitoring the summit meeting, said at the luncheon. "At least from the public information so far, we haven't heard anything alarming."

From an American perspective, Taiwan's anxieties might seem a bit overwrought. The Clinton administration keeps repeating that its Taiwan policies will not change.

"I think it's obvious that there will be no change in our position one way or another on this trip," Mr. Clinton said Friday of relations with Taiwan.

Still, for people in Taiwan, baring their lips as they watch Mr. Clinton gallivanting around the mainland with Mr. Jiang, the assurances of continuing American affections have not removed the heartache.

The perception here is that over the last couple of years the Clinton administration has been distancing itself from Taiwan, narrowing its options, and pressuring it not to cause trouble for Chinese-American relations. All that has been painful for a country whose people brim with enthusiasm for the United States.

"We've been America's star pupil — we've built democracy and freedom just as America wanted," said Huang Chaoyuan, a physics professor who heads an academic organization that organized a demonstration to warn the United States against any agreement with China that would hurt Taiwan. "So why are you prepared to turn your backs on us?"

The underlying challenge for people in Taiwan is simply that China is becoming increasingly powerful in the world, and so China is gaining leverage and Taiwan is losing its own, with nearly all countries now recognizing Beijing over Taipei.

"To be candid, I don't think we have much leverage to prevent Clinton from doing something about Taiwan, because we're so dependent on America," said Parris Chang, the chairman of the defense committee in Parliament. "But we will try to use moral persuasion to shame Clinton so that he does not appease a Communist dictatorship by sacrificing a democratic country like Taiwan."

One reason for apprehension in Taiwan is that when Mr. Clinton met with Mr. Zemin in Washington last fall, the State Department spokesman, James Rubin, described Washington's Taiwan policy in a way that some people in Taiwan felt was more formal and restrictive than before.

The essence of that statement, dubbed the "three no's," in Taiwan, was that the United States does not support Taiwan independence, does not support a two-China policy or a "one China, one Taiwan" policy, and does not support Taiwan's membership in international organizations whose members are sovereign countries.

Taiwan officials are exultant that Mr. Clinton has not included formulation of the "three no's" in his comments in China on this trip.

## Giving Critics A Key, Clinton Is Bandleader

By Paul Blustein  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Ladies and Gentlemen, for the musical highlight of the evening, we have a surprise: Guest conductor William Jefferson Clinton will take the baton to lead the Military Band of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Maybe it was not planned that way, but that was what happened Saturday night at the state dinner in honor of President Clinton's visit to China.

In a remarkable display of leader-to-leader bonhomie, Mr. Clinton and the Chinese president, Jiang Zemin, cajoled each other to take brief turns conducting the military band after dinner as a throng of cabinet ministers and other notables looked on with bemusement.

It was a scene that is bound to be used as ammunition by China-bashers for months to come: The president of the United States, standing in the Great Hall of the People just off Tiananmen Square, making music together with olive-uniformed soldiers from an organization much vilified by Beijing's critics for its brutality during the 1989 protests at Tiananmen Square, its shadowy business operations and its alleged involvement in helping to run prison labor camps.

But this was not a night for dwelling on unpleasantities. Earlier in the day, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Jiang had held their debate over human rights at a joint press conference, where they addressed sensitive topics such as Tiananmen and Tibet in a discussion broadcast live on Chinese television.

A state dinner being almost by definition an occasion for emphasizing the warm and fuzzy side of international relations, both leaders used it to that end.

They struck a chummy posture almost immediately upon Mr. Clinton's arrival at the Great Hall. The U.S. president ascended a long, wide staircase carpeted in deep scarlet, holding hands with the first lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Mr. Jiang greeted them at the top of the stairs, smiling and gesturing energetically while talking — evidently in English, since no interpreter was interceding. He and the Clintons posed for photos along with Mr. Jiang's wife, Wang Yiping.

Inside the cavernous banquet hall, Mr. Jiang started the dinner off with a toast, saying "It is nothing strange" that the two countries "should have some differences of views on certain issues," given their disparities in culture, history and economic development. "What is important is that the common interests between the two sides far outweigh their differences," he declared.

In his response, which contained no mention of differences, Mr. Clinton said: "Mr. President, the American people admire the great strides China has taken. Your people are leading lives inconceivable just a generation ago."



A Chinese man holding a petition accusing the police of killing his father. He stood outside a Beijing court that hears lawsuits against local officials.

## CHINA: Leaders Differ Over Rights and Policy in Live Broadcast

Continued from Page 1

ing number of calls for political liberalization over the past nine months.

"Jiang is probably the first Chinese leader to engage with an American president in a public way on policy differences, directly in front of the journalists," said Jia Qingguo, a professor of international relations at Beijing University. "It requires great courage and political skill."

Mr. Jiang looked at ease and his words sounded almost spontaneous — a sharp contrast to his first summit meeting with Mr. Clinton, in Washington last October, when he read a series of stock foreign policy formulations.

His effort to project a better image, analysts said, showed the increasing importance Chinese leaders place on television as a means of communication now that its penetration has increased more than fivefold in China in the past 12 years, covering about 90 percent of Chinese households.

Students watching the broadcast at Beijing University ran to tell fellow stu-

dents to join them. One master's student was pulled in to watch.

"I admire Clinton," he said later. "He's honest and open. It doesn't matter which one is right and which one is wrong. We need to listen to them both and make our own decisions."

"Before, we only saw the Chinese government side of it," he added. "What we were told about the U.S. government was what our government wanted to tell us."

American officials, who had sought agreement to broadcast Mr. Clinton's remarks live to the Chinese people sometime during his visit, were surprised by the decision after being rebuffed earlier. The White House national security adviser, Samuel Berger, hailed the televised event as "truly historic" and noted that Mr. Jiang had passed up several opportunities to cut the question-and-answer period short.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman Zhu Bangzao declined to say when the decision was made to broadcast the news conference live. "This illustrates that we adopted an open attitude and would like

## Dissidents Are Heartened

But Chinese Press Mutes Clinton's Criticisms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Chinese dissidents on Sunday welcomed President Bill Clinton's public criticism of Beijing's rights record and vowed that their fight to win greater freedoms under Communist rule would go on.

"It's very hard to judge if there will be a clear improvement in China's human rights situation after President Clinton's criticisms," said Wang Youcai, an activist in the 1989 Tiananmen Square movement who challenged Communist Party power Thursday by applying to establish an opposition party.

"It's sure that the Chinese people will have more self-confidence after such open support from the international

community, but the outcome depends on ourselves and not on Clinton," he added.

Mr. Clinton and President Jiang Zemin jostled verbally over the freedoms of speech, association and religion on Saturday at a press conference broadcast live to the Chinese people.

On Sunday, in a careful speech at a Beijing church, Mr. Clinton also urged greater religious freedoms. He praised the growth in Christianity in the country.

"I think there is a possible impact on the Chinese government from this visit," said Xu Liangying, a retired Beijing University professor.

"President Jiang has already said that China will sign the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights this year, and I'm optimistic that there can be some improvements," he added.

But those Chinese who missed the live broadcast would find no mention of Mr. Clinton's Tiananmen Square comments or his calls for political freedoms in the country's official newspapers.

All newspapers published the official Xinhua press agency version of events, which cited the two presidents as "stating their respective views on human rights and Tibet in response to reporters' questions."

A rights group said Sunday that all four dissidents who were detained in Xian, the first city on Mr. Clinton's itinerary, had been released as the president was leaving.

But another dissident, Li Xiaolong, was still being held in southern China, while an activist in Shanghai, Zhou Jianhe, was made to leave the city ahead of Mr. Clinton's arrival there Monday, the Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China said.

Mr. Zhou was one of six people who last week urged Mr. Clinton to meet with dissidents. But Mr. Clinton has so far refused to do so.

(AFP/AP)

## SUMMIT: In a Revised Speech to Students, Clinton to Stress Individual Freedoms as Key to National Stability

Continued from Page 1

little of the denial and defensiveness that he and predecessors have shown on such occasions in the past.

Several times on Saturday he invited Mr. Clinton to respond to his assertions: such moments stretched a planned half-hour appearance at the Great Hall of the People into a 70-minute affair. Later, the surprisingly spontaneous chemistry between the two leaders was again on display at a state dinner in the same imposing building.

Dining on shark's fin in soy sauce and grilled beefsteak, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Jiang toasted each other. And both leaders took turns conducting the Military Band of the People's Liberation Army — an image sure to rankle those U.S. critics who assert that Mr. Clinton is cozying too close to a Communist dictatorship.

U.S. officials, who in recent weeks were put repeatedly on the defensive by

a wide array of voices urging a tougher line against Beijing, went quickly on the offensive to trumpet what they called a vindication of their approach.

"The summit today and the press conference which followed I believe demonstrate more graphically than anything we could possibly have said that the premise we have been proceeding along is correct," said the White House national security adviser, Samuel Berger. "I hope that those who are critical of the relationship at home will see that through engagement you can get a lot of serious things done and promote America's values and maybe even advance the process of change in China all at the same time. These are not multiple choice."

Michael Oksenberg, a professor of Chinese politics at Stanford University in California, said that both the rapport between the leaders and the fact that the Chinese public saw the oaths conference — at which Mr. Clinton bluntly crit-

icized the Tiananmen massacre — was remarkable.

"I think it would be hard for the American public to appreciate how significant this is," he said. "Jiang Zemin has performed a courageous act."

"It's an extraordinary act and it does make this an extraordinary trip."

The fact that the event was aired live in China was even more surprising because for weeks Chinese officials had stalled on this question, indicating to the U.S. team that it was unlikely.

U.S. officials said the summit behavior was a sign that Mr. Jiang, 71, had grown more secure in his leadership in the 16 months since paramount leader Deng Xiaoping died. Since then he has consolidated control of the government, especially in foreign affairs, and he referred repeatedly Saturday to the "partnership" he wants with the United States.

For all the memorable atmosphere, however, the actual summit agreements

hardly clinched Mr. Berger's argument that the U.S.-China relationship is now on a "solid and higher level of cooperation."

In fact, months of painstaking negotiations that ended only hours before the Jiang-Clinton talks produced a mixed bag of disappointments and modest gains.

Mr. Clinton gave the most attention to an agreement that the United States and China no longer target nuclear missiles at each other.

The agreement — in part symbolic, since missiles can be quickly retargeted — indicated a shift in Chinese attitudes. Previously, Beijing had insisted that the United States make a no-first-use pledge on nuclear weapons like the one China extracted from Russia to win a similar denuclearization agreement; this weekend, that demand was dropped.

The United States opposes a no-first-use pledge because Washington is obligated by treaties to protect Japan and its

NATO allies in Europe. Thirteen of China's 18 intercontinental missiles are aimed at the United States, compared with a vastly larger U.S. arsenal.

The United States did not persuade China formally to join the Missile Technology Control Regime, which seeks to curb proliferation of missile capability to smaller nations around the world. But in what administration officials insisted was a hopeful sign, the Chinese did agree to "actively study" whether to join later this year.

Other efforts brought even fewer results.

One administration official said that the effort by the U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, to press the Chinese to lower trade barriers — the United States says it has a \$49.7 billion annual trade deficit with China — had been an exercise in futility. The Chinese rejected a slight opening of financial services and telecommunications industries.

EUROPE

# Assembly Vote Realigns Northern Irish Parties

By Warren Hoge  
New York Times Service

BELFAST — New alliances have emerged in the aftermath of the election to the Northern Ireland Assembly, with the British province's largest Catholic and Protestant parties turning away from old divisions to unite in support of the fragile peace process.

The vote produced a clear endorsement of the new assembly, the centerpiece of the peace settlement reached April 10. But it also laid bare a strong challenge from within the Protestant movement to one of its key players, David Trimble, head of the Ulster Unionist Party and the presumed speaker of the new body.

John Hume, leader of the moderate Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party, rushed in Saturday to try to shore up support for Mr. Trimble.

"In this election," he said, "it is quite clear that David Trimble and his party have done very, very well indeed. And when you add up his votes and the SDLP vote and the votes of the parties that are in favor of the agreement, it's very strong and very clear, and therefore the circumstances for working together now are certainly a lot better than they looked, given the noise of the 'no' campaign."

Alban Maginness, another Social Democratic and Labor Party winner and the first Catholic ever to be lord mayor of Belfast, appeared on a television panel with Mr. Trimble and said: "We want to see a new type of politics in Northern Ireland, the politics of cooperation, and I think the Ulster Unionists agree with that type of approach."

With the ballot count from Thursday's election finished, the final totals showed 28 seats for Mr. Trimble's party; 24 for Mr. Hume's; 20 for the anti-agreement Democratic Unionists of the Reverend Ian Paisley; 18 for Sinn Féin, the Irish Republican Army's political wing headed by Gerry Adams; 6 for the cross-community Alliance Party; 5 for the U.K. Unionists of Robert McCartney, a Paisley ally; and 7 for other, smaller parties.

In the most critical measure of the new divide that seems to have replaced the sectarian schism in Northern Irish politics, 80 of the winners were supporters of the peace accord and 28 were opponents.

That figure was two shy of the number Mr. Paisley and his followers needed to carry out their threat to block

steps in the assembly called for in the peace accord, though it insured what Mr. Trimble called "a happy ride."

The settlement, the product of 26 months of negotiations in Belfast, sets up a number of councils intended to balance opposing desires: the Catholics' wishes to form a closer association with the Republic of Ireland, and the Protestants' to remain part of Britain.

The anti-agreement campaign, led by the firebrand Mr. Paisley and aided by dissidents within Mr. Trimble's party, made significant inroads into his support.

"The people of Northern Ireland have written the ordinary notice of Trimbleism," Mr. Paisley exulted after the vote. "I believe it is the end of his leadership of anything in Northern Ireland."

Mr. Adams, whose party increased its vote total from past elections, said that he "appreciated David Trimble's difficulties" and that he thought the fracturing of the Unionist vote was "regrettable."

Asked about Mr. Trimble's longtime refusal to speak to him, Mr. Adams, who will now become a minister in the new Northern Ireland government, sounded conciliatory. Mr. Trimble, he said, "has a place on this island, and it should be an honorable place and an honored place, and he has to accept that I have to be treated on the basis of equality."

Among the winners were men who once committed acts of sectarian violence but have since become some of the most passionate backers of a negotiated peace. They included Gerry Kelly, the man convicted in an IRA bombing of a London court building that killed one person and wounded 250. There were also the leaders of the Progressive Unionist Party: Billy Hutchinson, a former Protestant paramilitary gunman with two murder convictions; and David Ervine, who spent five years in jail for possession of explosives.

The first meeting of the assembly is to take place Wednesday. The principal order of business will be to select a first minister, most likely Mr. Trimble, and his deputy, probably Mr. Hume.

There will be discussion on whether the assembly should make its permanent home in the neoclassical Stormont Palace, Catholics have long associated the building with Protestant domination of the province.

After the meeting, the assembly adjourns until the fall. Before then it will form groups to bring together ministers from the new Northern Ireland government with their counterparts in the government of Ireland in Dublin.



A woman standing amidst the rubble of her house as equipment moves debris following an earthquake Sunday in Adana in southern Turkey.

# Teams Dig for Survivors After Quake Hits Turkey

Reuters

ADANA, Turkey — Rescuers with sniffer dogs, diggers and cutting equipment searched Sunday for any survivors trapped under rubble after an earthquake struck this southern Turkish city and killed at least 100 people.

Hospitals were struggling to cope with nearly 1,000 casualties in and around Adana after Saturday's quake, measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale.

In the satellite town of Ceyhan, a number of high-rise buildings collapsed.

At one site, workers extricated the body of a woman from the rubble of a block of flats and carried it to a waiting ambulance.

"Since I have been here we have carried out seven dead from this building," said a police officer. "We think there are another 25 inside."

Local residents said the seven-floor building had contained 28 apartments.

Red Crescent, the Turkish aid organization, sent 400 tents, 2,000 blankets and two portable kitchens to Adana, where thousands of people slept on mattresses outdoors on a warm, starry night.

"Walls were demolished, mosques and minarets toppled," said a man at a makeshift camp on a traffic island near the airport where he spent the night with scores of others. "What can we do?"

Some people are here because their homes are damaged, some out of fear."

Many residents, too dazed to sleep, gathered in groups talking quietly and smoking. Some women sat on a roadside and wept.

Electricity was cut in parts of the city, and telephone contact and water supply were sporadic.

Adana is a sprawling city of several million people near the Mediterranean coast. The surrounding plain is a humid, cotton-producing area known in antiquity as Cilicia.

President Suleyman Demirel and Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz led a number of dignitaries on inspection visits to Adana in the aftermath of the quake. Mr. Demirel promised a rapid return to normalcy.

The quake struck on Saturday at 5 P.M. local time and was also felt in Cyprus, Syria and Israel, although the casualties and damage were confined to Turkey.

Sweden, Britain, Switzerland, Israel, Italy and France offered the Turkish government help, Anatolian news agency said.

Western diplomats said there was no damage to Adana's Incirlik air base, from where U.S. and British aircraft patrol a no-fly zone over the Kurdish enclave in northern Iraq.

## BRIEFLY

### Pope Hails Lutheran Pact

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II warmly praised on Sunday a Catholic-Lutheran agreement on some doctrine and said he hoped the progress would encourage efforts aimed at unity.

Last week, the Vatican said that much agreement had been reached with the Lutherans about a joint declaration that would remove most of the condemnations that the two churches leveled at each other when Western Christianity split in the 16th century.

However, the Vatican acknowledged that some differences on fundamental doctrine remain that require further study.

Speaking to tourists in St. Peter's Square, John Paul called the step an "important ecumenical achievement and said he hoped it could "encourage and reinforce the declared aim that Lutherans and Catholics pursue — the achievement of visible full unity." (AP)

### Moscow Bridge Collapses

MOSCOW — A bridge under construction as part of Moscow's circular highway collapsed onto the roadway below and injured 18 workers.

The Inter-Tass news agency said that three of the injured were in serious condition.

The accident occurred late Saturday when the metal frame supporting the bridge buckled after about 700 tons of concrete were poured, according to police officials and news reports.

The bridge was being constructed on a northern section of the Moscow Circular Roadway where it passes over another major artery, the Dmitrovskoye Shosse. (AP)

### New U.S. Envoy in Spain

MADRID — The new U.S. ambassador to Spain, Ed Romero, arrived in Madrid on Sunday to fill a position that has been empty for almost a year.

He described Spanish-U.S. relations as "excellent."

He is due to present his credentials to King Juan Carlos on Tuesday.

The New Mexico businessman, 64, said that his ancestor, Bartolome Romero, had left Spain four centuries ago to settle in the Americas.

Mr. Romero, who was sworn in as ambassador to Spain and Andorra for a three-year-term last week, described himself as "a businessman who has always been interested in other things." (AP)

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Thai

## ASIA/PACIFIC

# With Russian Aid, India Moves Closer to Building a Nuclear Submarine

By Kevin Sullivan  
Washington Post Service

**NEW DELHI** — When the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise steamed into the Bay of Bengal in December 1971, ostensibly to support Pakistan in its war with India, officials in New Delhi decided that it was time to build a nuclear-powered submarine for defense.

Now, after more than 25 years of development, India, with assistance from Russia, is reportedly within months of beginning construction of a nuclear-powered submarine that is capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The development has raised new concerns in a region still rattled by last month's nuclear tests by India and Pakistan.

Although the Indian submarine program is of concern in the region, it is still years away from actually putting a vessel in the water. And although India

defied world opinion and provoked broad economic sanctions to obtain its nuclear capability, it has not made any decisions about deploying nuclear weapons.

Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said last week that while India considered itself a nuclear weapons state with a credible deterrent, "we have no intention of engaging in a nuclear arms race and building huge arsenals."

Nevertheless, said Gerald Segal, Asia specialist at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, "They are now a weaponized state and there's every reason to believe that they would deploy real warheads on those boats."

Zamir Akram, deputy chief of mission at the Pakistani Embassy in Washington, said, "This is going to be a major capability that they will acquire. It should be a matter of great concern to all nations."

After last month's tit-for-tat nuclear tests, the military competition between the two rival nations is now focused on development of missiles and other systems to deliver nuclear warheads.

Both are working to perfect missile technology, but only India has made progress on developing submarines capable of launching those missiles at sea. By the end of this year, India plans to begin construction of a 2,500-ton attack submarine, based on the design of French Rubis-class vessels, that it hopes to complete by 2004, according to Gopi Rethinaraj, a science writer, based in Bombay, who tracks the Indian nuclear program, and Andrew Koch, an analyst at the Center for Defense Information in Washington.

Mr. Rethinaraj and Mr. Koch, who reported their findings in the June issue of Jane's Intelligence Review, said that if India was successful in building a

nuclear-powered submarine, it would become the only country outside the five established nuclear powers — the United States, China, Britain, France and Russia — to have such a vessel.

"If you want complete security, you have to have the triad: aircraft, land-based missiles and sea-launched missiles," said Mohan Guruswamy, a top national security adviser to Mr. Vajpayee's governing Bharatiya Janata Party. "The logic is that even if you are the victim of a surprise attack and your land missiles are destroyed, your submarines can still attack. If you don't have the triad, you are considered vulnerable."

Mr. Guruswamy said that India's plan for years has been to develop nuclear-powered submarines, including missile-launching vessels and smaller "hunter-killer" types that do not fire nuclear missiles. He said that the development schedule had not been ac-

celerated because of the new tensions caused by the nuclear tests and that the "timetable is not going to be determined by political issues."

K. Subramanyam, a commentator on defense issues, said it was "much too early to speculate" about whether India would actually put nuclear weapons on submarines. He said that he and many others in India regard nuclear weapons as strictly a deterrent against the use of a nuclear bomb by Pakistan and that deploying them on a submarine may not be compatible with that philosophy.

"Nuclear submarines carrying ballistic missiles — one has to look at that in the context of the minimum deterrence, no-first-strike position and wonder whether you need that kind of thing at all," he said.

Analysts also said that it remained unclear if India would be able to build a nuclear-powered missile submarine,

which is one of the world's most complicated pieces of military hardware. Mr. Segal said the Chinese had been trying for 20 years to perfect sea-launched missile technology, with no clear evidence of success.

But he added that Russian participation in the project could help. Mr. Rethinaraj, the writer for Jane's, said that Russian assistance was supposed to be limited to nonnuclear areas, such as "hull design and integrating the hull with the propulsion plant."

"But I don't know how one would be quite confident that the Russians would not be supplying the nuclear sort of assistance, too," Mr. Segal said. "They have shown a willingness to push the envelope on these issues."

Unlike the United States, Japan and other countries, Russia has not imposed economic sanctions on India or Pakistan over their nuclear blasts.

## U.S.-China Nuclear Stance Is Hypocritical, India Says

Reuters

**NEW DELHI** — India accused China and the United States on Sunday of hypocrisy and showing a "hegemonic mentality" after the two countries pledged to work together to head off a nuclear arms race in South Asia.

The Indian government rejected a joint communiqué that called on India and Pakistan to curb their nuclear and missile programs. The communiqué was issued at the end of the Chinese-U.S. summit meeting in Beijing.

New Delhi rebuffed any attempt by Beijing and Washington to mediate between the two South Asian neighbors, both of which conducted nuclear tests last month.

"India categorically rejects the notion of these two countries arrogating to themselves joint or individual responsibility for the maintenance of peace, stability and security in the region," the Indian statement read, quoting from the communiqué.

"This approach reflects the hegemonistic mentality of a bygone era in international relations and is completely unacceptable and out of place in the present-day world."

"It is most ironic that two countries that have directly and indirectly contributed to the unabated proliferation of nuclear weapons and delivery systems in our neighborhood are now presuming to prescribe the norms for nonproliferation."

New Delhi "cannot consider" calls to curtail nuclear weapons and missile

development, the statement read, adding that India would follow its own security needs.

India said that it would pursue direct dialogue with Pakistan. "There is no place for any kind of third-party involvement whatsoever," the statement read.

In their joint statement, China and the United States condemned the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests and declared that the blasts would not gain them membership in the world nuclear club.

China and the United States called on India and Pakistan to join the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty immediately and to refrain from building nuclear weapons or the missiles to deliver them.

**Pakistan Urges UN Mediation**  
The foreign minister of Pakistan urged the United Nations on Sunday to move quickly to mediate the Kashmir dispute or risk another war between Pakistan and India. The Associated Press reported from Islamabad, Pakistan.

In an interview, Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan said that cross-border attacks in the Kashmir region could quickly spin out of control. Mr. Ayub Khan was to meet later in the day with Adolfo de Soto, a special envoy of the secretary-general.

"The danger is there of cross-border raids or hot pursuit," he said.

"That would be responded to by us sharply and aggressively," Mr. Ayub Khan said.

## Protesters Take Envoys for EU On Timor Tour

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**DILI, East Timor** — Thousands of anti-Indonesian protesters escorted three European ambassadors through the streets of this East Timor city on Sunday as the envoys surveyed political conditions in the troubled territory.

The crowd of about 5,000, many on foot and some in trucks, forced the ambassadors' minibuses to a crawl through the streets from their hotel to the home of a leading dissident.

The protesters, including students and local residents, shouted "Referendum" and "Dead or alive, we prefer to be independent" as they followed the envoys.

Troops stood back and watched from a distance, and there were no reports of violence.

One banner draped on a truck said, "East Timor is not part of Indonesia." Other banners had pictures of the jailed East Timorese guerrilla leader, Jose Xanana Gusmao, who is serving a 20-year sentence in a Jakarta jail.

Acting on behalf of the European Union, top envoys in Indonesia from Britain, Austria and the Netherlands are on a fact-finding mission in the former Portuguese colony.

In the morning, the ambassadors met students who called for the withdrawal of Indonesian troops, dialogue among Timorese, a referendum for



An EU envoy, Robin Christopher, greeting a crowd Sunday in Dili.

self-determination and access by international human rights groups to the territory.

"The European Union has the opinion that the proposal for special status for East Timor will lead to a referendum," a student leader, Antonio Bendito Da Silva, said after the meeting.

The British ambassador, Robin Christopher, later spoke to the protesters, urging them to leave peacefully.

"We, the European delegation, have had very good meetings today," he said. "We've heard many free expressions of opinion. It is important that opinions are expressed,

freely in East Timor. Our mission here is to listen and to hear voices of East Timor. We are here to support the search for a peaceful solution in East Timor that is acceptable to all parties under the United Nations."

After Mr. Christopher's remarks, the crowd dispersed.

On Saturday, rival groups of protesters clashed in front of a Catholic church in Manatutu, about 65 kilometers (40 miles) east of Dili. Troops opened fire when groups of demonstrators supporting Indonesia's claim over the province clashed with opponents of the claim.

Witnesses said a man was killed and two others were hurt. (Reuters, AP)

### BRIEFLY

#### Patten Expresses Faith in Hong Kong

**HONG KONG** — Days before Hong Kong marks the first year of its return to Chinese rule, the last colonial governor, Chris Patten, said Sunday that the territory remained a free society.

"Hong Kong is a free society under the rule of law," Mr. Patten said. "It was last year, and it still is this year."

He was speaking in a prerecorded broadcast on state-owned Radio Hong Kong, his first public address in the territory since his emotional departure last June 30 ended 150 years of colonial rule.

Mr. Patten said the territory's underlying democratic spirit and strong economic fundamentals will help Hong Kong rebound from Asia's financial crisis. (AP)

#### Australia Rightist Aims at 3 Officials

**CANBERRA** — The rightist politician Pauline Hanson said Sunday her increasingly popular One Nation party would work to unseat at least three senior government ministers in a coming Australian election.

The anti-immigration and protectionist One Nation has emerged as a third force in Australian politics.

Mrs. Hanson targeted Deputy Prime Minister Tim Fischer, Foreign Affairs Minister Alexander Downer and Primary Industries Minister John Anderson. (Reuters)

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## Iranian President to Travel to the UN

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Mohammad Khatami of Iran plans to travel to New York in September to address the UN General Assembly, the first such visit by an Iranian head of state since the 1979 revolution.

President Bill Clinton is scheduled to speak before the UN body on the same day, but there are no plans for the two to meet, senior U.S. officials said. A direct encounter is a step neither leader is yet prepared to take in their careful minutes of rapprochement, U.S. officials and independent analysts said.

Earlier this month, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright announced a shift in U.S. policy toward Iran by offering a "road map" to normal relations. With that offer on the table, senior officials said, the next move is up to Iran. There is little more the United States can do, they said, so long as Iran refuses to participate in official government-to-government negotiations.

That Mr. Khatami is coming to New York, however, does not necessarily mean that his agenda is conciliatory. Many foreign leaders antipathetic to the United States, including Fidel Castro, have used the UN General Assembly as a forum for their complaints against Washington.

The public responses of Iranian officials to Mrs. Albright's June 17 remarks have been cool, but Mr. Khatami himself — locked in a power struggle with a faction militantly hostile to the United States — has not been heard from. In a televised speech congratulating Iran's national soccer team on its victory in a World Cup match, he never mentioned the country the Iranians beat: the United States.

Under the Iranian Constitution, the president is not the most powerful figure. He is subordinate to the supreme religious leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, who commands the armed forces. Ayatollah Khamenei was selected by the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and is an heir of Ayatollah Khomeini's anti-American outlook. Nevertheless, senior U.S. officials said, Mr. Clinton, Mrs. Albright and other senior officials are convinced that Iran under Mr. Khatami is not the same as it was before his surprise election 13 months ago. Mrs. Albright's speech was tailored to encourage him to remain on what is seen here as a relatively constructive path.

The speech followed months of discussion about the significance of Mr. Khatami's election and of his government's improved relations with its neighbors, including Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Clinton made clear that he perceived an opportunity in Mr. Khatami's wide margin of victory over the candidate favored by the radicals. In addition, there is now room for flexibility

in the U.S. position because two men who had been strongly influential in shaping a U.S. policy of hostility to Iran — the late Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and former Secretary of State Warren Christopher — are gone from the scene.

"Rabin spoke of Iran almost everyday as an existential threat to Israel," a senior administration official said. The current Israeli prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, "has not spoken in those terms."

"It doesn't mean he's not concerned about Iran's weapons of mass destruction," the official said, "but he, like us, sees some evidence that there is a potential strategic change going on inside Iran."

In December, U.S. officials heard encouraging reports from Saudi Arabia and from the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, about the conference of Islamic nations in Tehran. The conference issued a communiqué condemning terrorism. And Mr. Arafat said the Iranians welcomed him as the leader of the Palestinian people, rather than denouncing him, as previously, for his willingness to make peace with Israel.

## Algerians at Burial Vent Anger

The Associated Press

**BENI DOUALA, Algeria** — Showing anger both against Muslim militants who murdered a beloved entertainer and against the government for suppressing their language, tens of thousands of Berbers thronged the village burial on Sunday of the singer Louche Matoub.

Three days of rioting after Mr. Matoub's murder on Thursday left at least two persons dead, 100 wounded and several state buildings ravaged in the mountainous Berber region of eastern Algeria.

It was apparently the worst unrest in the region since the so-called Berber Spring uprising of 1980.

"No peace without the Berber language," read one sign at the funeral Sunday. "Zeroul, murderer," read another. The military-backed government of President Liamine Zeroul has decreed that Arabic will be the only official language from July 5.

"We are not Arabs!" chanted mourners under a stifling summer heat. Women ululated as security forces stood watch in this village 100 kilometers (60 miles) east of Algiers.

Berber leaders called a general strike on Sunday, but no incidents were reported around the funeral at a cemetery near the village. Both Mr. Matoub's family and Prime Minister Ahmed Ouyahia had appealed for calm.

In the capital, Algiers, on Sunday

A few weeks after the Jan. 7 CNN interview in which Mr. Khatami expressed regret for the radicals' 1979 seizure of the U.S. Embassy and its diplomats and proposed an increase in cultural and academic exchanges with the United States, Mrs. Albright discussed the U.S. response over dinner with academics and specialists from research institutes.

"She was particularly interested in how a U.S. initiative in one direction or another would help Khatami or hurt Khatami," one participant said.

While no formal interagency review of Iran policy was held, a senior official said, "It was clear for all to see that the developments in Iran were very interesting" and required a shift in the U.S. posture.

Beginning late last winter, the tone of the administration's public commentary on Iran began to change. While continuing to stress that Iran is a sponsor of terrorism and is bent on acquiring nuclear weapons and the missiles on which to deliver them, senior officials also began commenting on positive developments, such as Iran's cooperation with the United States in a quest for peace in Afghanistan.

several dozen university students at the Institute for Foreign Languages and other schools chanted slogans against the government and demanded recognition of the Berber language.

In Paris, Algerians and French supporters gathered near the Eiffel Tower and at the Place de la République to honor Mr. Matoub and decry his murder.

An impassioned defender of Berber culture, the 42-year-old singer was the latest Algerian artist to be slain in an Islamic insurgency that has claimed more than 75,000 lives.

The killing of the singer inflamed Berber anger at the government's plans to impose Arabic as the only official language. This would have the effect of banning the Berber language, known as Tamazight, as well as French, which is widely used in this former French colony.

"People are angry, but you must understand their frustration, because Tamazight is marginalized," Noorredine Ait-Hamouda, a member of the Movement for Berber Culture, said to reporters at the funeral.

The Arabic-only law move is condemned by opponents as a government sop to supporters of Islamic movements. Thus a group called the Rally for Culture and Democracy accused the government of "passive complicity with the fundamentalists."

Fat vs. Fit  
Divides Me  
Does Exercise Ben...

By Lisa V...

NEW YORK — A new study published in the journal *Obesity* suggests that being fat is not necessarily a bad thing. The study found that people who are obese but do not smoke and do not have high blood pressure or diabetes live longer than people who are thin but have these conditions. The study also found that people who are obese but do not smoke and do not have these conditions live longer than people who are thin and do not smoke and do not have these conditions.

Viagra Side...

By Jennifer...

NEW YORK — A new study published in the journal *Obesity* suggests that being fat is not necessarily a bad thing. The study found that people who are obese but do not smoke and do not have high blood pressure or diabetes live longer than people who are thin but have these conditions. The study also found that people who are obese but do not smoke and do not have these conditions live longer than people who are thin and do not smoke and do not have these conditions.

LANGUAGE

A New Moment

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — This case is a new moment. It is a moment of great importance. It is a moment that will shape the future of the United States. It is a moment that will shape the future of the world. It is a moment that will shape the future of humanity. It is a moment that will shape the future of all things.

## HEALTH/SCIENCE

# Fat vs. Fit Debate Divides Medicine

## Does Exercise Benefit the Obese?

By Linda Villarosa  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Deborah Gregory, a Manhattan writer who describes herself as in her late 30s, is a big woman. Stylish and attractive, Ms. Gregory is noticed when she walks into a room. She eats a balanced diet, sleeps well and works an hour of exercise into her busy schedule almost every day. She considers herself fit and healthy. But at 5 feet 11 and 227 pounds (1.80 meters and 103 kilograms), Ms. Gregory is also obese, at least as obesity is now defined under new federal guidelines.

The question for Ms. Gregory and others like her is this: Can a person be both fit and fat? The question, which was argued publicly at a forum at the American College of Sports Medicine annual meeting this month, is at the heart of a debate among doctors, fitness experts and other health professionals. While both sides agree that being overweight — or worse, obese — is associated with many serious health risks, the argument centers on whether the real problem is being fat or being unfit.

Ms. Gregory admits she would like to shed a few pounds and would be delighted if her workout regimen allowed her to do that, but she said, "I've been about this size for the last 14 years, and I never imagine myself being thin."

Hearing of Ms. Gregory, Dr. Claude Bouchard, an obesity researcher at Laval University in Quebec, said it was "marvelous" that she exercised regularly, but stressed that exercise alone was not going to prevent heart disease, cancer or diabetes. To reduce those risks, he said, she must lose weight. "She does a lot of good for herself by exercising," Dr. Bouchard said, "but at this weight, she remains at great risk of having medical difficulties down the road."

Dr. Steven Blair, an epidemiologist with the Cooper Institute for Aerobics Research in Dallas, disagrees. "I am darned confident that her exercise habit is improving her health even if she remains heavy," he said.

To emphasize his point, Dr. Blair cited

his own research, the Aerobics Center Longitudinal Study, which looked at the association of physical fitness to mortality risk in 25,000 overweight and normal weight subjects. "She is better off as she is than if she were lean and unfit," Dr. Blair said. "Healthy bodies come in all shapes and sizes."

The fit vs. fat debate has been renewed in recent weeks with the release of new definitions of overweight and obesity that use body mass index — a measure of weight in relation to height — as a primary measuring tool. The 24-member expert panel convened by the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute lowered the point at which a person is defined as overweight to a body mass index of 25 from 27 and obese to 30 from 35. According to the new standards, with a body mass index of 32, Ms. Gregory is clearly obese.

The revised definition also means that many more Americans are classified as overweight and obese — a total of 97 million — up from 72 million under the former guidelines. And the Surgeon General's 1996 report on physical activity and health estimates that 25 percent of Americans are totally sedentary and another 46 percent are not regularly active.

With these numbers in mind, the American Heart Association this month upgraded obesity to a major risk factor for a heart attack from a contributing risk. A sedentary lifestyle has been listed as a major risk factor since 1992. "It was about time obesity moved from a back-seat position," said Dr. Robert Eckel, vice chairman of the American Heart Association's Nutrition Committee.

Both the heart association and the heart lung institute panel relied on a number of large studies linking obesity to heart disease, stroke, diabetes, gall bladder disease and some cancers. The panel's statement noted that obesity leads to more preventable deaths than all other causes, second only to smoking.

At the fitness camp, Glenn Gaesser, an associate professor of exercise physiology at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, is quick to counter that obesity has been overestimated and



Deborah Gregory works an hour of exercise into each day.

inactivity underestimated as a risk factor for illnesses like heart disease and diabetes and for early death.

"It is possible that some of the people in these studies are in ill health not because they're fat, but because they're unfit," Mr. Gaesser said. He quoted 1993 data from the Harvard Alumni Study in which a group of men who were initially unfit increased their fitness levels and experienced a 44 percent reduction in risk of early death.

**H**e also cited Dr. Blair's research, which found that heavy but fit men lived longer than thin, sedentary men. "Weight didn't matter, it was fitness level," he said. "If we're going to send a message to the public, it should be to become fitter and not necessarily worry about losing weight."

Dr. JoAnn Manson, an endocrinologist at the Harvard School of Public Health and Harvard Medical School, says that though she is a tremendous proponent of exercise, obesity is a stronger risk factor

than physical inactivity for diabetes, hypertension and postmenopausal breast cancer and endometrial cancer.

"There is strong compelling evidence in random clinical trials that weight loss through reducing caloric intake has a more favorable effect on blood pressure, cholesterol and insulin sensitivity than physical activity without weight loss," Dr. Manson said. "As far as preventing mortality," she added, "if you had to pin me down, later in life — after 65 or 70 — maintaining physical activity may be more important than avoiding weight gain. Earlier in life avoiding obesity may be slightly more important."

Dr. Bouchard said that he thought all this back and forth over fit vs. fat might be moot. "Even if we have five studies saying that if you're fit you alleviate some of the consequences of obesity, the obese people, by and large, are not fit and they don't exercise," he said. "Ninety percent of them will never be active. If they were, they would not be obese in the first place. That's the reality."

# In Yellowstone, Wrestling Nature

## Hands On or Off the Ecosystem?

By William K. Stevens  
New York Times Service

**Y**ELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, Wyoming — Perhaps nowhere else in the United States outside Alaska can nature be seen at work so readily, so completely and so authentically as in Yellowstone when the world-famous landscape has just fully awakened from winter and is at its vibrant best.

On a brisk evening in late spring, with clouds enfolding mountains still capped with snow and a setting sun gilding newly green hillsides and meadows, a remarkable drama between predator and prey plays out right by the roadside: A pronghorn antelope, defending her newborn from a coyote, rushes at him fearfully and repeatedly. Soon she has chased him many yards away, and he gives up.

A bit farther along the road, again within easy sight of it, a black bear steadily and persistently scoops ants from under a fallen log, a casualty of one of Yellowstone's occasional fires, and stuffs them in her mouth while her cub patiently squats on its haunches nearby.

It is a remarkable concentration of activity in a span of 20 minutes or so, but it is a mere hint of the bafflingly complex web of energy transfers — from sun to grass, grass to plant-eater, plant-eater to predator, fire-felled tree to insect and microbe — that define what many experts say is the most complete large ecosystem (since wolves were re-introduced in 1995) in the contiguous 48 states.

But how natural is it, really? And what does it mean to be natural, in this day and age? These questions lie at the heart of a contentious debate over how to manage the park, and, more broadly, over how people should relate to nature.

The debate has crystallized around a policy known here as natural regulation. This is the 30th anniversary of its inception, and natural regulation has grown to encompass a broader reach than in 1968, when it was applied more narrowly to management of the park's famous elk population. Natural regulation means different things to different people. As applied to the elk herds, it means letting the size of the herds fluctuate naturally according to changes in climate, food supply and pressure from predators rather than trying to manage the herds' size by culling elk or propagating them artificially. To some critics of the park's management, natural regulation means a laissez-faire, hands-off policy of letting nature take its course, and they say it is causing much ecological damage.

To the current Yellowstone management, natural regulation means letting nature take its course most of the time, but intervening as necessary to correct problems resulting from human encroachment. "If nature is making all the right decisions, then you let nature make the decisions," said John Varley, the park's chief scientist. But "if there is something dysfunctional caused by humankind, then we need to go in and fix it."

The latter is a succinct statement of the prevailing philosophy among conservation biologists today: Because pervasive human activity is unavoidably altering nature, people have a responsibility to intervene when something they do causes things to go wrong.

**T**HIS is no less true in Yellowstone, many experts believe, even though the park may be, as Mr. Varley says, "as close to authentic nature as we have in the lower 48." Not even magnificent Yellowstone has escaped major effects of human impact. For this reason, and because Yellowstone park is big and is under public management, advocates of natural regulation as defined by the park managers argue that this is one of the best places in the country to test it.

The big argument involves which intervention, and how much, is necessary. The less the better, says Michael Finley, the park superintendent. "It's not hands-off; it's hands lightly on the tiller."

Meanwhile the ecosystem, natural or not, churns along. "People come here and they look at Yellowstone, and they go, 'My god, this is paradise,'" said Robert Crabtree, an independent ecologist in the Yellowstone area. "But for those of us here, we can do better as a world ecosystem. We've got problems, but I believe they're solvable."

# Viagra Side Effect: New Turmoil for Troubled Marriages

By Jennifer Steinhauser  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — On the surface, the couple from Queens seemed like perfect candidates for Viagra.

They have been married for 30 years, and he began having trouble achieving an erection a few years ago. While unhappy about it, the husband, 59, had learned to see some good in it. "My eye doesn't wander anymore," he said, "because I can't do anything about it."

And though the woman, 53, said she "could not imagine staying in a relationship without sex," she, too, had reconciled herself to having other kinds of intimacy and other forms of sex.

Viagra, the popular new drug for impotence, would appear to be their ticket back to a more conventional sex life. But like many couples contemplating Viagra, the two are starkly divided about whether to try it. While he is looking for a medical panacea for a physical prob-

lem that often comes with age, she has long wondered whether the problem might be better addressed on a therapist's couch than in a doctor's office.

A few months ago, Viagra was being promoted by everyone from urologists to drug company analysts as destined to help solve millions of Americans' sexual problems. The drug flew off pharmacy shelves. But therapists and experts on sexuality are finding that Viagra and other impotence aids may actually throw into chaos relationships that have fallen into their own routine, sexual dysfunction and all.

The most common problem, they say, is that men hope to treat their impotence as a simple mechanical issue, while women tend to want to address the emotions related to impotence. In other cases, a man and woman are forced to confront their divergent views about what it means to have sex and how often they want to have it — issues that impotence had rendered moot.

The result is that many couples are

finding that a solution to what they thought was a medical problem may uncover other issues in the relationship.

"We are in a very high-tech society, and people are used to having things done very quickly," said Eileen Palace, director of the Center for Sexual Health at Tulane University Hospital in New Orleans. "We saw in the 1960s how the pill could control biology. Later, we saw how to control infertility. People want a simple, easy, fast solution. And many physicians assume that just because there is a physical problem means there is no psychological cause."

Urologists interviewed for this article said they had been writing Viagra prescriptions by the dozens, many for patients who had never before said they were impotent. Some had not even confided in their partners. Instead, they simply avoided sex.

"The guy sees himself having trouble, and he, out of embarrassment and lack of communicability, he says, 'I am going to sleep in the other room,'" said

Dr. Walter Bortz, a geriatrics specialist at the Palo Alto Medical Foundation, in California. "The wife thinks he has a girlfriend. And it becomes a gulf that enters a well-cemented relationship, because egos get in the way."

When the possibility of sex resuscitation, a couple is often at a loss. They never talked much about their problems before, and now they have no idea how to approach the change. In the meantime, all the issues that contributed to the impotence or resulted from it have been long swept under the rug.

"When someone hears about Viagra, they are expecting to get better on their sexual problems," said Douglas Whitehead, director of the Association for Male Sexual Dysfunction in New York. "But there are many issues that affect desire: life stresses, the stock market, other issues. But most of the time, people don't talk about those problems."

The woman from Queens said she was frustrated and had given up trying to persuade her husband to address the emotional aspects of their problems in therapy. "His doctor suggested he go into therapy because he couldn't find any medical reason for his borderline erections," she said. "I thought therapy was a great opportunity, but he didn't want to do it."

Therapy is where many couples dealing with impotence belong, even if they use Viagra, many doctors say. The couple may never have discussed the inevitable resentment and pain that resulted from their damaged sex lives,

feelings that will not disappear with medication. Once Viagra allows a couple to have sex again, their relationship can change. For example, Viagra, which must be taken an hour before intercourse, and other drugs for impotence leave little room for spontaneous romantic encounters. What is more, a couple used to not having sex may be out of practice in the language and gestures of sexual intimacy.

**D**r. Palace recalled a man with diabetes, which often contributes to impotence, who would inject drugs to help achieve erections. "He came in tears, because his wife's romantic gesture was to lay the syringe on the pillow," she said. "You have to be able to talk about the role of the treatment in the relationship."

Steven and Katherine, who spoke on the condition that their last name not be used, married shortly after testicular cancer left him impotent in 1990. They then found their relationship in trouble when Steven began using penile injections.

"When we would go to the urologist," Katherine said, "they would come up with this or that and address really only my husband and his physical problems. This or that turned out to be injections that produced erections but terrible sex. The injections themselves were disturbing enough, she said, but the underlying problem was her unacknowledged feelings about having married a man who was impotent."

Ultimately, she said, she worked

through the problem in sex therapy at Tulane. "Part of what therapy did was help me face the grief that I had never faced being married to a man who was impotent."

Steven agreed that he had not thought through the emotional issues related to their sexual problems. "I thought my primary problem was plumbing," he said. "One thing that amazed me when we finally opened the lines of communication was that my sexual performance was not satisfactory for her. I thought things were fine. But because she loved me anyway, she made a conscious decision to forgo a good sexual life to have a good marriage."

In the end, they have decided to forgo Viagra and explore other avenues of sexual intimacy.

While many therapists and urologists say that most men are loath to discuss their sexual problems with anyone, especially a therapist, the men themselves see Viagra as an easy way out.

Pepper Schwartz, a professor of sociology at the University of Washington in Seattle and author of several books about American sexual habits, cited two things about Viagra that appeal to men: "They don't have to talk about impotence, and they have a high assurance of potential good in using it."

He added: "The issues that have been shrouded off are the psychological and social aspects of it. And I do believe that any drug that alters the core way a couple relates to each other requires discussions of expectations and pressures."

## LANGUAGE

# A New Moment and Horses Galore

By William Safire

**W**ASHINGTON — "This case is of high moment," wrote Independent Counsel Ken Starr to the Supreme Court, because it involved "fundamental constitutional issues." "We are fallen upon times," promulgated Pope Leo XIII in an encyclical a century ago, "when a violent and well-nigh daily battle is being fought about matters of highest moment."

"Considerations of high moment call on the American," wrote The Southern Literary Messenger in 1839. "... to extend and disseminate every facility which our country can afford, for the promotion of information. Upon this pillar rests the question of man's capability for self-government."

Heavy stuff. In dealing with the vogueish, momentary popularity of *moments* in this space recently (*senior moments*, *Zen moments*, *Maalox moments*), I neglected the essence of the word expressed in the adjective *momentous*: "of great weight; of major significance." *Moment*, in this sense, seems like one of those Janus words with opposite meanings, like *sancion* (penalty, approval) or *sanguine* (bloody, optimistic). How can *moment* be both "fleeting" and "of consequence"?

Look to the Latin *momentum*, "movement." When you place a tiny particle on a perfectly balanced scale, you cause it to move; thus, even a time of incalculable brevity or the lightest weight of an argument, when added to one of the scales in equilibrium, breaks the balance and creates movement, which gains momentum, changes minds and moves the world. That's how a transitory moment can be of high

moment. High, in this phrase, means "significant" — more than in "high official," as much as in "high crimes" or "high dudgeon." Fred Shapiro, co-editor of "Trial and Error: An Oxford Anthology of Legal Stories," tracks the *high moment* back in legal usage to an 1861 opinion condemning a Confederate ship for violating a Union blockade.

At a time when *important* has lost its zip, *significant* is too lightly bandied about and even *consequential* lacks gravamen, it's comforting to see *moment* regaining its moment.

James Carville, the best-selling author and keen debater who is President Bill Clinton's most unwavering loyalist, is writing a book for Simon & Schuster about a group he calls "the president's enemies," foremost among them Starr. He has chosen a tentative title, "... and the Horse You Rode In On," that is intended to strike a note of defiance.

As Thomas Bowdler might expurgate it, "Be off with you and, for emphasis, take with you whatever brought you to this point." As the ellipsis indicates, the obscene beginning of the line is cut. The missing words can be any of a variety of contemptuous imprecations, none of which are suitable for book titles or family newspapers. But because the concluding trope is so widely known — and its origin such a mystery to students of English as a foreign language — the burden of explication falls to the linguistic maven.

The first use in fictional dialogue that I can find is in George V. Higgins's 1972 classic hard-boiled novel, "The Friends of Eddie Coyle."

"I first heard it when I was driving a truck for Coca-Cola," recalls Higgins. "It must have been about the summer of 1960." The late '50s appears to be the time of the phrase's genesis; Michael Seidman, editor of Charles Darden's 1976 "No Bugles, No Drums," another novel using the entire line, remembers the insult he heard growing up in the Bronx in that post-Korean War era: "... and the white horse you rode in on and all your relatives in Brooklyn."

The key word is *in*. "The horse he rode on," without the necessary *in* to conjure the image of a scene, is an ordinary phrase that can be found in use as far back as Shakespeare. But *rode in on* suggests a startling entrance.

A clue to the term's origin is immortalized in the halls of the Treasury Department in Washington. In the background of the oil painting that hangs as the official portrait of Donald Regan, who served as secretary of the Treasury in the Reagan administration, can be found a book titled "And the Horse You Rode In On." No other book is visible. In their 1987 book, "Showdown at Gucci Gulch," Jeffrey Bimbaum and Alan Murray, then reporters for The Wall Street Journal, note that it was not a real book title but rather a favorite saying of Regan's.

This is an example of a vestigial metaphor. It occurs in such phrases as "my turn in the barrel" or "where were you when, etc." The jokes or anecdotes are deservedly forgotten, but the punch lines, or portions of them, live on. In this case, though the sentiment is out as elegantly expressed as in Churchill's alliterative "in defeat, defiance," the intensifying message stands tall in the linguistic saddle.

New York Times Service

## CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Polish's partner
  - Slavic actress
  - Norman
  - Disappearing phone feature
  - Buy person's list heading
  - "The Barber of Seville," e.g.
  - Lodging
  - Dreadful and
  - Hornswoggle
  - Butcher's stock
  - Short-lived success
  - Skull
  - Building wing
  - Skirt fold
  - Second-stringer
  - Command to
  - Bowser
  - Windpipe, e.g.
  - Spigot
  - Not worth a
  - Backstabber
  - S-S, in tennis
  - Letter before "cue"
  - Forewarns
  - Crumble, as support
  - Any planet
  - Analyze

- DOWN**
- The usual: Abbr.
  - It's gone!
  - False god
  - Hawthorne's weapon
  - Coffee shop order
  - Plant pests
  - Existed
  - The "E" in C.E.D.
  - Carpenter's machine
  - Feature of a baby face
  - The very notion
  - TV's Thelma
  - McCall
  - You Sweetheart
  - Caterpillar hairs
  - "Independence Day" invaders
  - Farm traction
  - Old fogey
  - Trendy
  - Die down
  - Sombrero feature
  - One of six for a headdress
  - X, methinks
  - Liquid rock
  - Profess
  - Perfect places
  - Enthusiasm
  - North Pole toymaker
  - Old hat
  - The Titanic, e.g.
  - Muse of poetry
  - Out-and-out
  - Old-fashioned "Phooey!"
  - Russian royals
  - Fica
  - Impudent girl
  - Kennel sound
  - Black-eyed
  - Prefix with colonial
  - Blinding light
  - Look like
  - Salt, e.g.
  - And so on, for short
  - Closely security, with "down"
  - Rollerblade
  - Deep Blue's game
  - Switchblade
  - Ocean motion
  - Footnote abbr.
  - Crusader
  - Russia's mountains
  - Beverly Hills, e.g.
  - Civil War letters
  - March

Solution to Puzzle of June 26

PIS CAVEMAN AMP  
ACTSONESAGE TAL  
TALENTSCOUT THU  
SHEL STARES HAM  
ONOFF PIS WERT  
GROPE SIIYAR  
ESQUITEMAGAZINE  
LOUISEDELLARREE  
ACADEMICIDEGRASS  
JICKES HOLLO  
NEEO CPA SOWEO  
ERR SHUNTS PIJIL  
MFG AERIALMINES  
ARU TRISWUROOCH  
YON DITMERS STY

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS LISTING  
Track the performance of over 1,800 international funds, every day, on the IHT site on the World Wide Web.  
<http://www.ihf.com>

## INTERNATIONAL

## New Effort Is Launched to Develop an AIDS Vaccine — The 'Best Hope'

GENEVA — A new global plan to speed up AIDS vaccine development was launched at the start of the 12th World AIDS conference on Sunday.

The International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, an independent nonprofit scientific organization, released its "scientific blueprint" designed to advance progress in preventative vaccines against the HIV virus, which causes AIDS, and to get them into trials in developing countries where they are needed most.

"Only a vaccine has any chance of ending the global AIDS epidemic," Dr. Seth Berkley, the organization's president, told a news conference. "However," he said, "the world is not on track to meet the goal of a safe and effective AIDS vaccine in the next decade."

"The purpose of this program outlined here is to put vaccine development back on a fast track. This is our best hope of stopping the epidemic that has continued to gallop along with the current 16,000 newly infected persons each day."

The organization plans to identify gaps in

scientific development, provide technical assistance in poorer countries and encourage public and private collaboration in vaccine research.

It is also recommending the creation of up to six international product development teams to identify promising vaccines and get them into trials quickly.

The first large-scale human trials of a vaccine against the HIV virus began in the United States earlier this month, but there are no other drugs in the pipeline that are due to enter phase III, or late-stage, efficacy trials before 2000.

The vaccine, AIDSVAX, developed by the California biotechnology company VanGen, is being tested in several centers in the United States and is also being considered for trials in Thailand, where the virus is spreading fast.

More than 40 potential vaccines are being tested but AIDSVAX is the first to go into human trials.

#### Third World Would Get Tests Sooner

An ethics panel convened by the United Nations is recommending major changes in the way experimental vaccines are tested in people,

Lawrence K. Altman of The New York Times reported from Geneva.

The recommendation comes in response to impassioned pleas from developing countries desperately seeking a vaccine to fight the AIDS epidemic.

Earlier guidelines, intended to prevent exploitation, called for testing any experimental AIDS vaccine in the country where it was made before testing it in a developing country.

But on Saturday, after a two-day meeting, the panel recommended that such trials be allowed to take place in any country, including those in the Third World, even if not tested first in the manufacturer's country.

The old guidelines were having the unintended effect of impeding possible vaccine trials in many developing countries, said panel members from developing countries such as Zambia, Thailand and Uganda.

"We are asking for more flexibility in the guidelines right now," said Sophia Mukasa Monica, director of an AIDS support organization in Uganda.

Reflecting a widespread view on the panel that American ethical standards should not be imposed on developing countries during an epidemic, Major Rubaramira Ruranga, who works at a research center in Kampala, Uganda, asked rhetorically, "Who should be a guinea pig for whom?"

"What is ethical in one place is not always what is ethical in another," he said, pointing out that 90 percent of the people infected by the AIDS virus every day around the world are in developing countries.

The discussions came at what Dr. Peter Piot, the head of the UN AIDS Program, said was the first international meeting on the ethics of AIDS vaccines. The United Nations has sponsored six regional meetings on the issue during the last two years.

The panel's actions are expected to be largely adopted by the UN AIDS Program and thus by researchers worldwide. They represent a shift from older attitudes of paternalism and protectiveness to greater empowerment by developing countries and a victory over what leaders in

such countries regard as cultural imperialism, Dr. Piot said.

"People in Africa are not as ignorant as they were 10 to 20 years ago, and they know their rights," said Dr. Nkandu Luo, the minister of health for Zambia.

In the past, drug companies and scientists have conducted research on people in the Third World that led to development of drugs that were not made readily available to people in the countries where the research was done. In allowing the first trials of a vaccine to take place in developing countries, the panel said, the host country had to have adequate scientific and administrative ability to avoid harm to volunteers.

To help guard against exploitation, the panel called for requiring informed consent from an individual before that person is enrolled in a vaccine trial. The new recommendation could end a widespread practice of allowing a village chief or local leader to give blanket approval for the participation in vaccine trials of all those living in a village.

## Israeli Settlers Unsettled

They Increase Pressure to Limit Pullback

By Lee Hockstader  
Washington Post Service

PSAGOT, West Bank — From his office window in this Jewish settlement, Pinhas Wallerstein has a picture-perfect view of the Palestinian city of Ramallah — sun-splashed, sweltering and, to Mr. Wallerstein, sinister.

"If a man there has a rifle with a telescope on it, he could shoot me even now," he said with a nod toward the urban sprawl framed in the middle distance.

Mr. Wallerstein, head of a national council representing Jewish settlers in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, is a voluble and patient man, well versed in the arts of political persuasion. He meets regularly with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who holds the fate of the settlements in his hands.

These days Mr. Wallerstein devotes all his effort, and his access, to making sure that Palestinian-controlled territory in the West Bank does not come any closer to Jewish settlers than it already is.

As the debate here reaches a boil over an American proposal for Israel to withdraw troops from 13 percent of the West Bank land it occupies and turn it over to at least partial Palestinian control, Jewish settlers have launched an aggressive and expensive lobbying campaign aimed at blocking any pullback.

It is a campaign pitched in the existential terms of a life-or-death struggle. In the settlers' view, an Israeli pullback of such dimensions would not move the Middle East peace process closer to resolution. Rather, it could leave 18 of their communities — and nearly 10,000 Jewish settlers — stranded in a Palestinian sea.

That, they say, would jeopardize not only their electricity and water supply, their phones and access roads, but also their lives and livelihoods in a land many of them regard as granted to the Jews by God.

"How can the Israeli government take it upon themselves to endanger will-

fully Israeli citizens?" asked Yehudit Tayar, spokeswoman for the settlers' council, indignation rising in her voice. "This is literally about life and death."

To bring home that point, about 30 settlers pitched tents last week across from Mr. Netanyahu's office, insisting that they will keep an open-ended vigil there as the Israeli leader ponders the pullback question.

The settlers' council also is mailing leaflets to virtually every Jewish household in Israel, arguing the case against a pullback. It is planning pickets outside the homes of cabinet ministers who are wavering on the issue and posting sign-waving activists at major intersections around the country.

Every Friday for the last month, the council has taken key party activists from the conservative government coalition on flights over the West Bank, whose patchwork of towns, cities and settlements is home to 160,000 Jewish settlers and about 1.6 million Palestinians.

The aerial tours are designed to convince Israel's power elite of the dire fate awaiting the settlers in any further land transfer.

The pressure tactics, along with open threats from conservative lawmakers to quit the coalition and bring down the government if the withdrawal goes forward, have raised the stakes for Mr. Netanyahu. Although Israel has already committed itself to some sort of pullback under the 1993 Oslo peace accords, Mr. Netanyahu has recently broached the possibility of a referendum on withdrawal.

Many in Israel's peace camp see the protracted discussion of a referendum as nothing more than a delaying tactic by Mr. Netanyahu. From the outset, they say, it has been clear that the peace process would leave the Jewish settlements increasingly isolated.

"There's no question there will be settlements made into enclaves by a redeployment, but this has nothing to do



JERUSALEM TOUR — A Spanish priest explaining archaeological ruins in the Old City on Sunday to Spain's prime minister, Jose Maria Aznar, left, who was to discuss another Madrid peace conference on the Mideast.

with Israel's security," said Galia Golan, an activist in the pro-Oslo Israeli organization Peace Now.

"The battle with the settlers has to come sooner or later, it's true. Anything done now or later is going to endanger them. But that's why the settlements were put where they were put in the first place — near highly populated Palestinian areas — so they couldn't be given back. This was the whole point."

The government has not issued maps that specify which land might be handed over to the Palestinians under an Israeli redeployment of any size. But settlers and other analysts have made educated guesses as to which bits of land are the most likely candidates.

According to the settlers' council, 18 Jewish communities in the West Bank would be at risk if Israel were to pull its

troops out of 8 percent to 10 percent of the West Bank. Most of the settlements likely to be left as enclaves are small communities in the south near Hebron and in the north between Nablus and Jenin. In those areas, the widely scattered Jewish settlements are small and most contain fewer than 100 families.

In one instance, two tiny Jewish settlements — Homesh, with barely 50 families, and Sa-Nur, with just 27 — already sit amid a cluster of much larger Palestinian towns in the north. Any further pullback of Israeli troops would probably leave the land around those settlements under Palestinian civil administration with joint Palestinian and Israeli security patrols. To the settlers, that is a chilling prospect.

Even now, Mr. Wallerstein is so wary of his Palestinian neighbors that when he

drives to Beit El, another Jewish settlement just to the north of his office in Psagot, he goes 25 kilometers (15 miles) out of his way, swinging out on a wide loop to the east, rather than cutting directly through a sliver of Ramallah.

"I'm afraid," he said.

Israel seized the West Bank from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East war. Under the terms of peace accords signed since 1993, Israel has handed back 3 percent of the territory outright to Palestinian control. An additional 24 percent has been turned over to the Palestinian civil authority, with security provided by joint Palestinian and Israeli patrols. The American proposal of a further 13 percent pullback, which has been accepted by the Palestinians, would put 40 percent of the West Bank under full or partial Palestinian control.

No Survivors  
In Plane of UN  
Angola Envoy

The Associated Press

MANGROVE SWAMPS NEAR AKOURE, Ivory Coast — Mangled body parts, luggage and personal identity documents were strewn in wreckage of a small chartered plane carrying the UN envoy to Angola that crashed Friday evening.

More than 36 hours after the plane crashed on a piece of dry land surrounded by extensive mangrove swamps some 50 kilometers east of Ivory Coast's commercial capital of Abidjan, pieces of the aircraft continued to smolder in grass and bushes.

A party of soldiers and journalists who hacked through kilometers of mud, water and thick forest reached the crash site Sunday afternoon to find bodies mutilated beyond recognition littered across a 100-meter area along with the smoldering remains of the aircraft.

Six personal identity documents were discovered, including one belonging to United Nations special envoy to Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, 59.

The other five documents bore the names of a Senegalese journalist, Moktar Gueye, a Chadian national, Beadegar Dessandé, a Togolese Foreign Ministry official, Koffi Adoyi, and two people of unidentified nationality — Jason McNeill and Ikhunle Williams.

There was no sign of survivors. There was a discrepancy over the number of people on board — Ivorian officials said either seven or eight, while Togolese officials said seven. One Portuguese national and two South African pilots were reported to be among those on board.

Mr. Beye, a well-respected diplomat from Mali, is credited with leading UN peace efforts in Angola, which has suffered on-again off-again fighting since civil war began after independence from Portugal in 1975.

The plane left Togo's capital of Lome on Friday evening after Mr. Beye met with President Gnassingbe Eyadema in a bid to win support for the Angolan peace process.

The aircraft disappeared east of Abidjan's international airport around 7:00 P.M. on Friday night and search-and-rescue operations were begun.

Mr. Beye mediated the 1994 peace pact signed in Lusaka.



The tailfin of the downed light aircraft on Sunday.

## Britain Reportedly Hid Nuclear Mishaps

Reuters

LONDON — Mishaps involving British nuclear weapons during the Cold War were never revealed to the foreign governments — Germany, Cyprus and Malta — on whose territory they occurred, according to a report published Sunday.

The report is based on details from a senior official in the Ministry of Defense, according to its author, Eddie Connelley, a campaigner for nuclear disarmament at the Independent Center for Nuclear Information.

It focuses on about 20 mishaps that it says occurred in Britain and abroad over the years.

At the Bruggen Royal Air Force station in Germany in 1984, a nuclear bomb dropped off the trailer that was transporting it and bounced twice before ending upside down. Mr. Connelley says a 200-page "Top Secret" report by the Defense Ministry shows that X-rays of the bomb revealed extensive damage.

In an incident in 1974 in Germany, the report says, a nuclear bomb dropped off its hoist when it was being loaded into a Buccaneer aircraft. German authorities were never told.

In the same year, according to Mr. Connelley, a torpedo was accidentally dropped on a nuclear bomb on a British naval ship anchored off Malta.

"Officials believe it is pure luck that the torpedo did not detonate," he said. "If this had happened, a fire could have broken out which would probably have caused the nuclear bomb to contaminate the surrounding sea and land area."

A spokeswoman for the Defense Ministry said she could not comment on the details of the alleged incidents.

But she added: "We would stress that over 40 years there has never been an incident involving a nuclear weapon which has led to, or come anywhere near leading to, the release of radioactive material into the environment."

## ITALY: Senior Members of Coalition Warn of Renewed Political Turbulence

Continued from Page 1

"optimistic that a solution will be found over the next 15 days because there are no real alternatives," Mr. Veltroni and other government officials admitted that, until last month, Italy's drive to be admitted to European monetary union was the glue that had held together the country's traditionally quarrelsome political parties.

Mr. Prodi said Friday that "one did not need

a crystal ball to predict that once we had achieved membership in the euro there would be a phase of renewed political tension."

Giovanni Agnelli, honorary chairman of the Fiat group, said this weekend that the new political turbulence suggested that "after the decision on the euro, we are seeing a political free-for-all." He said the NATO vote last week laid bare "a government majority that was conditioned by an extremist fringe." Among the risks for Italy, Mr. Agnelli added, was that

political tension would "weaken the credibility and the role of Italy inside Europe."

But political analysts here believe that the challenge of agreeing a new policy program that will satisfy coalition parties ranging from the far-left Communists to centrist Catholics and the more free-market-oriented moderates led by Foreign Minister Lamberto Dini is substantial. Aggravating the situation is the fact that attempts at electoral reform by Massimo D'Alema, leader of the Democratic Left, the largest party in the governing coalition, were rejected earlier this month by former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, who leads the center-right opposition.

Mr. Berlusconi, whose party did well in recent local elections and who is pushing for a snap election, claimed in an interview here that "this government no longer has a real majority and should admit it." He said that when center-left party leaders hold their final meeting "they should greet each other and say good-bye."

Mr. Berlusconi contended that Italian membership in the European Economic and Monetary Union did not produce any political dividends for the government "because people here have understood that membership was achieved by way of accounting tricks, tax hikes and a freeze on infrastructure spending, and also because of a political decision by our European partners to admit Italy."

Mr. Veltroni said that political dividends would come "only when European economic integration becomes tangible for people and tended that beyond membership in the single currency, the government had also reduced inflation and created a low interest-rate environment "in which mortgages cost just 5

## THIRD WAY: Clinton and Blair Seek a New Center-Left Agenda for the World

Continued from Page 1

continent seek to join the free market system."

Mr. Clinton contended that the obligation of government is "to ensure that spirited economic competition among nations never becomes a race to the bottom, in environmental protections, consumer protections or labor standards. We should be leveling up, not leveling down."

Mr. Blair says the current political balance "is an historic opportunity, and we're seizing it. We are taking the historic values of the left — our long commitment to fairness, democracy and freedom — and we are applying them to our new world of dynamic markets."

Writing in the London Independent, Mr. Blair declared: "It is the center-left which holds the intellectual advantage; it is our agenda which will reshape people's lives."

"The right-wing agenda turns out

to be hollow at the core," he wrote. The steady growth in international economic competition — globalization — has posed a three-decade-long dilemma for the Democratic Party in the United States and socialist-social democratic parties in Europe and other parts of the world.

These parties have depended on national high wage, pro-union, welfare spending policies — and in some cases state ownership — to maintain the support of working-class and poor voters. Faced with competition from low-wage countries, the center-left political parties have encountered severe difficulties maintaining widespread support for policies that are seen as costly liabilities in the international struggle for market shares.

"The recent record of socialist, social democratic and labor parties around the world" shows "that none of them are socialist," Seymour Martin Lipset and Gary Marks wrote in "It

Didn't Happen Here: The Failure of Socialism in America."

"Not one of the important left parties advocates widespread public ownership or extensive redistributionist policies involving progressive income taxes and entitlements," they wrote.

The Clinton-Blair "third way" approach claims to balance the inescapable power of competitive markets with policies seeking to provide workers with access to job training, health care and some pension security.

The de facto Clinton-Blair alliance, which the two leaders are conducting at both a personal and staff level, is viewed by some conservatives as simply a response or accommodation to the ideological upheavals initiated by President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"One of the ironies of history is that left-of-center governments are presiding over the privatizing of Social Security and the introduction of market

forces into the public sector," said William Kristol, editor of the conservative Weekly Standard.

In the United States, Sidney Blumenthal is the Clinton aide working most closely with the Blair government and with center-left parties in France, Germany, Italy and Brazil. "We are sharing our experiences on the issues that confront us in all advanced industrial nations," Mr. Blumenthal said, describing the discussions as informal.

In a speech last month at the World Policy Institute, Mr. Blumenthal said: "Many of the criticisms of Blair, from both the left and the right, are exactly similar to those of the president. Blair is accused of spin and waffling, lacking conviction, offering up a blur, just conservatism in disguise. But the emergence of trans-Atlantic, one-nation politics of a new third way makes it increasingly clear that far more than personality is at stake."

**DO** 4 Killed as Rockets Strike Afghanistan



21 Officers Are  
Over Luxor Me

[illegible]

Chairman Honors!  
With a High Air

*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes visible through the paper.]*

Approved Political Turbule

[illegible]

# NIEMMEIS JOHDE

# VALENTINO

ROMA - MILANO - PARIGI - LONDRA - ATENE - MOSCA  
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MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1998

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## Asian Crisis Washes Up On Australia's Shores

Growth Wanes as Regional Demand Slows

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SYDNEY — Once thought to be largely immune from Asia's troubles, Australia is now feeling the increasing impact of recession in the region, with some analysts predicting sharply slower growth over the next year in the western Pacific's third-largest economy, after Japan and China.

Nearly 70 percent of Australia's exports go to the Asia-Pacific area, including New Zealand. As demand in the region falls, Australian sales are slowing and the trade deficit is rising.

This is putting further downward pressure on the Australian dollar just as the central bank is reportedly considering whether a cut in the benchmark interest rate, currently at 5 percent, is needed to stimulate flagging economic growth. A rate cut could weaken the currency still more.

In its May budget, the government forecast that the economy would expand by 3 percent in the financial year to June 1999, after adjustment for inflation.

But Westpac Banking Corp. said recently that if expected growth to slip to between 2.25 percent and 2.5 percent in the financial year, while some other economists have forecast a figure closer to 1 percent as the Asian crisis bites harder than expected into Australia's exports and economic output.

Analysts said Sunday that reports this week on retail sales and building approvals were likely to show that domestic demand was starting to crumble as Asia's recession widens and exports to Australia's key markets fall.

"The writing is on the wall for an easing in monetary policy, the questions being when and how much," said Annette Beacher, a senior economist at Citibank Ltd.

Building approvals are forecast to have declined 4 percent in May, and retail sales are seen rising just 0.5 percent, after a tepid 0.2 percent gain in April, according to a Bloomberg News

survey. That would be a bad omen. Robust consumer demand is needed to drive the economy in the next year and offset the regional slowdown.

Japan is suffering its deepest recession in more than 25 years, South Korea's economy is shrinking for the first time in almost 20 years, and New Zealand's economy contracted in the first quarter. The three countries bought more than a third of Australia's exports in the year through March 31.

The Australian government's Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics said last week that commodity exports in 1998-99 would fall by 1.2 percent, to 64.5 billion Australian dollars (\$39.07 billion). Items such as coal, wool, wheat and iron ore account for just over half the country's annual exports.

The bureau's executive director, Brian Fisher, said that because of the crisis in Asia, there would be a drop in demand for Australian commodities "almost right across the board" that would be only partly offset by a pick-up in exports to the United States and Europe.

Analysts say that the wool trade is typical of what is happening to many other Australian commodity exports.

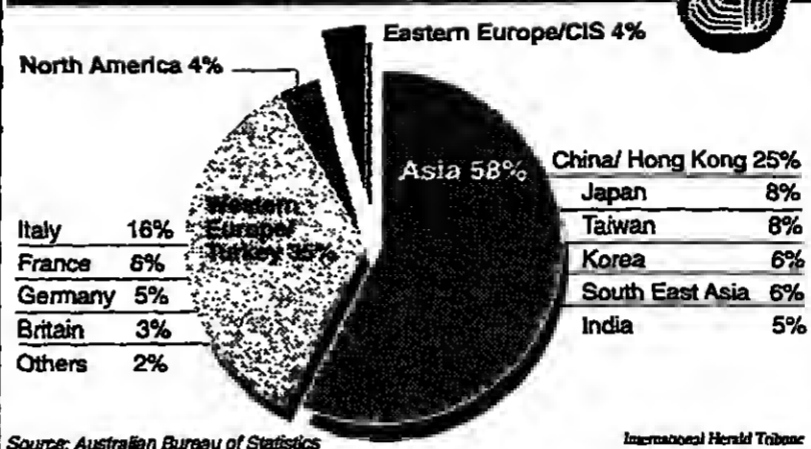
Between July 1997, when East Asian currencies started falling in value, and April 1998, Australian wool sales — worth about 3.1 billion Australian dollars in 1996-97 — plunged 44 percent to South Korea, 25 percent to Japan and 14 percent to China.

"Korea has almost stopped buying wool," said Chris Wilcox, manager of information and trade policy at IWS International Pty. Ltd. in Melbourne. "Mills are struggling to obtain credit to buy raw wool; where they can get credit, wool is much more expensive than last July because of the fall in the Korean won."

South Korea bought 6 percent of Australian wool exports in 1996-97. Japan and Taiwan each bought 8 percent, and China and Hong Kong together pur-



Australia's Raw Wool Exports 1996-97



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

International Herald Tribune

chased 25 percent. Taiwan, China and Hong Kong sell most of their processed wool to Japan.

"Both Taiwan and China have so far come through relatively unscathed by the turmoil elsewhere in Asia," Mr. Wilcox said. "But the downturn in Japan has meant demand in this key export market for both countries has fallen, and in turn brought weaker demand for raw wool."

Declining prices for many commodities may worsen the effects of shrinking sales in Asia, according to some economists.

"For commodity-producing coun-

tries like Australia, lower commodity prices are a negative, compounding the adverse direct trade effects," said Adrian Blundell-Wignall, executive vice president of Bankers Trust Funds Management.

As a result, the Asian crisis could cut about 2 percentage points from Australia's economic growth, he added.

Tourism, Australia's largest export earner, is also in trouble. The number of people making short-term visits to Australia in May fell 1.8 percent from a year earlier, led by a drop in visitors from

See AUSTRALIA, Page 18

## 5 South Korea Banks Set for Liquidation

Employees Protest Pending Loss of Jobs

By Don Kirk

International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — Five ailing South Korean banks face liquidation Monday for extending dangerously excessive amounts of credit in another government-enforced test of survival of the fittest business organizations.

The impending announcement by the Financial Supervisory Commission, the watchdog agency formed after President Kim Dae Jung's inauguration in February, drew protests Sunday from bank employees in danger of losing their jobs.

More than a thousand workers gathered in the lobby of the Daegu Bank in the south central city of Taegu, shouting that the government had no right to interfere in the bank's affairs. "No shutdown," read the words on red headbands and signs carried by the demonstrators in a scene broadcast by the state-owned Korea Broadcasting system.

Workers at the four other banks set for liquidation, the Dongnam, Doogwha, Kyungki and Chung Chong banks, also threatened protests unless authorities entered their banks Sunday night to avert any efforts at thwarting liquidation.

Officials from the relatively healthy banks named to absorb the weak ones worked quickly to make certain that they had control of the victims' computer systems and vaults, according to Yonhap, the quasi-official national

news agency.

The acquiring institutions include Shinhan Bank, Kookmin Bank, KorAm Bank and the Housing and Commercial Bank.

The liquidation of the weakest banks, picked from a watch list of a dozen troubled banks, marks another attempt to get rid of debt-ridden institutions in accordance with the conditions of a rescue package of nearly \$60 billion in loans arranged by the International Monetary Fund in December. The Financial Supervisory Commission earlier listed 55 companies that it said were in such bad condition that they were ineligible for more credit.

Mr. Kim personally ordered the commission to expand the list of nonviable companies and was also reported to have urged the commission to act decisively on the banks.

The commission chairman, Lee Hun Jai, reported the decision to Mr. Kim on Saturday.

In a seemingly paradoxical move, however, Mr. Lee, Finance Minister Lee Kyu Sung and the governor of the Bank of Korea, Chon Chol Whan, agreed Sunday on a program for rolling over about \$4 trillion won (about \$60 billion) in debts for small and medium-sized firms.

The finance minister, calling for "economic vitality in the process of restructuring," said the government would also have to invest in big-ticket projects in shore up endangered companies.

## Moscow Awaits Turmoil

IMF Urges Resistance to Devaluation Pressure

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russian leaders braced Sunday for another round of financial-market turmoil as the International Monetary Fund urged the Kremlin to hold fast against pressures to devalue the ruble.

Martin Gilman, the Moscow director of the fund, said Sunday that devaluation would not solve Russia's hemorrhaging budget problem and "could make it worse."

Russia has been borrowing heavily through domestic bonds at high interest rates to cover deficit spending, in part because of a collapse in tax revenues.

"We certainly agree with the analysis of the central bank of Russia that a devaluation of the ruble is neither appropriate nor necessary," Mr. Gilman said.

"Unlike some other countries, say in Southeast Asia, Russia does not have a current-account or balance-of-payments problem but a budgetary problem," he added.

The central bank has been fiercely resisting pressure to devalue the ruble, but its foreign currency reserves have been strained. Russia has about \$15 billion in reserves, including about \$5 billion in gold.

The government has asked the IMF for

a \$10 billion-to-\$15 billion currency stabilization loan to bolster those reserves.

The prospect of further investor flight from Russia was clearly on the minds of Russian politicians after a 5-percent drop in the main market index on Friday.

Investors have been increasingly jittery as the talks between Russia and the fund on a stabilization package have dragged on without a clear-cut result.

An IMF delegation arrived this weekend for further negotiations on the package, and President Boris Yeltsin canceled plans for a meeting in Kazakhstan, as well as a trip to Ukraine, to remain at home to deal with the economic crisis.

Boris Nemtsov, the deputy prime minister, said Sunday that the mood on the streets was ominously quiet. "You know what it's like before a heavy storm — calm, quiet, a few birds aren't singing as they should be, or perhaps aren't singing at all? This is the situation in Russia today," he said.

Mr. Nemtsov said in a television interview that Parliament should act quickly on the government's latest austerity measures and that nothing less than Russia's future as a sovereign and independent state was at risk.

Mr. Yeltsin has challenged Parliament to act on new tax reform and spending cuts before going on summer recess, but the outlook is unclear.

## Rubin Arrives in Malaysia Amid Uproar on Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, continuing a four-nation tour of Southeast Asia, met with the Malaysian finance minister and central bank governor here Sunday amid controversy about fiscal policy in one of the region's more troubled economies.

Mr. Rubin, accompanied by two Treasury Department officials, spoke with Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim and Ahmad Mohamad Don, the governor of Bank Negara Malaysia, shortly after arriving from Beijing, Finance Ministry officials said.

Mr. Anwar, who is also deputy prime minister, was to hold a dinner for Mr. Rubin later Sunday with Malaysia's new "special functions" minister, Daim Zainuddin, in attendance. Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad last week appointed Mr. Daim, who was finance minister from 1984 to 1991, to take responsibility for economic development issues.

Mr. Daim recently backed Mr. Mahathir in calling for lower interest rates to ease the burden on troubled Malaysian companies trying to cope with the country's economic downturn. But Mr. Anwar and the central bank want interest rates to stay high to contain inflationary pressures and support the beleaguered currency, the ringgit.

Mr. Rubin was due to travel to Bangkok on Monday and continue on to Seoul on Tuesday in a tour of the region designed to take Asia's economic pulse almost a year after its financial woes began.

Thailand and South Korea are among the hardest-hit of the former Asian tiger economies. Together with Indonesia, they are receiving bail-out funds totaling more than \$120 billion. The bail-out plans are drawn up by the



Mr. Rubin, left, being greeted Sunday in Kuala Lumpur by Mr. Anwar, center, and Mr. Daim.

International Monetary Fund and conditional on harsh economic reform programs.

During his three-day stay in Beijing on the sidelines of President Bill Clinton's state visit, Mr. Rubin received his strongest assurances yet that China will keep its yuan currency stable to help prevent a renewed Asian financial thunderstorm.

Both Mr. Clinton and Mr. Rubin heaped praise on China for resisting the pressure to devalue in the face of financial turmoil, lauding Beijing's "statesmanship" and forward-looking economic policies.

"One continues to be impressed by

the vision expressed by their leaders and by the understanding they express of the issues they face," Mr. Rubin said to reporters accompanying him aboard an air force jetliner en route to Malaysia.

The U.S. Treasury chief last visited China nine months ago. Asked to compare his impressions now to what he had heard back then, Mr. Rubin said Beijing's commitment to overhauling its creaking economy and slowly opening it up in the outside world appeared to remain strong.

"They continue to express a determination to move along at a good pace," he said.

Mr. Rubin also said officials from the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve had discussed the possible merger of Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan and Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co. with their Japanese counterparts, but he declined to elaborate on the nature of the discussions.

He noted, however, that investors were expecting a change in the Japanese practice of simply having a healthy institution take over a failing one.

"Obviously, the world's markets are going to be very focused on the way in which this is done," he said. (AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

## CURRENCY RATES

June 28

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Yen	A.F.	S.F.	Yen	CS
Australia	1.00	0.65	1.20	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.20
Canada	1.00	0.65	1.20	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.20
France	1.00	0.65	1.20	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.20
Germany	1.00	0.65	1.20	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.20
Italy	1.00	0.65	1.20	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.20
Japan	1.00	0.65	1.20	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.20
Spain	1.00	0.65	1.20	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.20
Sweden	1.00	0.65	1.20	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.20
Switzerland	1.00	0.65	1.20	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.20
U.K.	1.00	0.65	1.20	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.20
U.S.	1.00	0.65	1.20	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.20
Changes in Australian, London, Athens, New York, Paris and Zurich Rates in other currencies									
Compared with 1 p.m. to 1 p.m.									
+ To buy one pound = To buy one dollar: *Units of 100 N.Z. not given; N.Z. not available.									

Other Dollar Values									
Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Argentine peso	10.00	Guatemalan quetzal	20.00	Malaysian ringgit	2.00	S. Afr. rand	5.00	S. Korean won	100.00
Australian dollar	1.00	Hong Kong dollar	1.00	New Zealand dollar	1.00	S. Korean won	100.00	Singapore dollar	1.00
Brazilian real	1.00	Indonesian rupiah	1.00	Philippine peso	1.00	S. Korean won	100.00	Taiwan dollar	1.00
Canadian dollar	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	Port. escudo	1.00	S. Korean won	100.00	Thai baht	1.00
Chinese yuan	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	Port. escudo	1.00	S. Korean won	100.00	Thai baht	1.00
Danish krone	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	Port. escudo	1.00	S. Korean won	100.00	Thai baht	1.00
French franc	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	Port. escudo	1.00	S. Korean won	100.00	Thai baht	1.00
German mark	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	Port. escudo	1.00	S. Korean won	100.00	Thai baht	1.00
Japanese yen	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	Port. escudo	1.00	S. Korean won	100.00	Thai baht	1.00
U.S. dollar	1.00	Israeli sheqel	1.00	Port. escudo	1.00	S. Korean won	100.00	Thai baht	1.00

Forward Rates									
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day
Austrian Schilling	1.6574	1.6447	1.6416	Swiss franc	1.5157	1.5029	1.5015	U.S. dollar	1.0000
Canadian dollar	1.4611	1.4552	1.4589	Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); JCB					
Chinese dollar	1.7517	1.7519	1.7589						
Japanese Yen	141.31	140.49	139.87						

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## CYBERSCAPE

### Behind AT&T's TCI Acquisition: The One-Wire Strategy

By Mike Mills

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — So which is it going to be: the thick white coaxial cable coiled up behind your television set? Or the thin plastic phone cord behind your desk?

The two wires that connect into the most American homes are in competition to give local and long-distance phone service, high-speed Internet access and hundreds of channels of video — all on a single monthly bill.

The vision of a "one-wire world" has kept investors, regulators and the industry itself puzzling for years. When Congress passed the broad Telecommunications Act of 1996, changing the country's system of regulation overnight, it envisioned just such a system.

But so far we haven't seen it. Cable TV operators have shunned the phone business. Phone companies have tried and abandoned ways to deliver television over their lines. And only recently has each industry become serious about upgrading its networks for high-speed Internet access.

idea back in vogue. By announcing it would acquire cable giant Tele-Communications Inc. for \$48 billion in stock and debt, the largest U.S. phone company did the unthinkable. It cast a vote for the cable industry as AT&T's preferred route to offering one-stop shopping for all communications needs.

With that move AT&T is parting ways with its telephone industry brethren.

Once upon a time the single-wire vision was called "fiber to the home." A single strand of high-capacity fiber-optic cable connected to houses and apartments would carry movies, phone calls and data services. But when stringing fiber to more than 100 million homes proved expensive, the industry began looking at ways to soup up the existing connections: phone and cable TV lines.

Each has advantages and drawbacks. Cable TV wires have very high capacity and can be upgraded with comparative ease to carry ultra high-speed Internet service along with the TV shows into homes. But they can't readily send information the other way — out of the house.

Phone lines, on the other hand, are fully two-way, but have very limited "band-

width," as engineers call data capacity. Forcing a movie through them takes great feats of engineering.

Here and there, the industry relies on a third route into the home: the satellite dish. Bell Atlantic is beginning to market the DirecTV pay television service under its brand name. But dishes have drawbacks, too. As designed, they are one-way devices — incoming to the house — requiring use of a phone line for communications out of the house.

The rise of the Internet has given the cable and phone industries a common goal: Each is striving to transform its system into what are in essence huge computer networks that can send voice, data and graphics as efficient electronic "packets" of information, an approach known as Internet Protocol, or IP.

The long-distance telephone company Sprint Corp. recently drew major publicity with a plan to build a coast-to-coast IP network that it promises would carry video, Internet and other services cheaply and reliably.

That service would rely on local phone companies upgrading their networks to carry

the service for "the final mile" into the home. AT&T, however, is betting that upgrading TCI's cable networks for two-way IP communications is preferable to relying on local phone companies to build higher-capacity links into homes.

"We look not to what the cable system is, but to what it can become," said the AT&T president, John Ziegler, who will run AT&T's newly created cable-division.

It will cost AT&T billions to achieve its goals. TCI's current plan to spend \$1.8 billion to upgrade its networks to two-way Internet services hadn't included telephone services. AT&T estimates it will cost another \$400 to \$500 a customer to bring phone service over cable, in addition to TCI's upgrade costs.

The TCI president, Leo Hindery, said the entire TCI network will be two-way ready by mid-2000, and that adding voice services was only an "incremental" step once the IP network is completed. Telephone service will be ready in 12 to 18 months, he said.

Recent technology articles:  
www.ihl.com/ARTICLES/Internet address: cyberscape@ihl.com

## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

## Summer of Content: Low Inflation Likely to Buoy Major Bond Markets

**Bloomberg News**  
LONDON — The world's major bond markets are likely to gain in the next three months, as Asia's financial crisis and tame inflation drive long-term yields in the United States and elsewhere below the record lows set in recent weeks.

Asia's shrinking economies, plunging stock markets and slumping currencies are expected to damp economic growth and inflation throughout the world, an ideal scenario for more gains in bonds, investors said.

"The problems in Asia are driving safe-haven demand for bonds, as well as having a global deflationary impact," said Vimal Gop, who helps manage \$3.5 billion of bonds at Scottish Mutual Portfolio Managers in Glasgow. He's "bullish on bonds for the third quarter."

Recession in Japan, Asia's biggest economy, threatens to smother growth

across the region, and attempts to revive the economy have so far proved ineffective.

That has sent Asian investors, especially Japan's prodigious savers, fleeing to U.S. Treasuries and European financial assets in search of better returns and protection against further currency depreciation.

"Bonds are still the place to be," said Gerd Ramsperger, head of brokerage research at Zürcher Kantonalbank in Zurich.

The attraction of U.S. assets has been apparent for some time: strong growth with minimal inflation. Now that potent combination is gaining ground in Europe, too.

Already, investors who reckoned that the advent of the new European single currency, the euro, would force governments to adopt tighter fiscal and monetary policies have been rewarded for

their faith. European bonds were the world's best performers in the second quarter as the average inflation rate in the 11 countries expected to join the euro sank to its lowest ever, at 1.4 percent. That is good for bonds because inflation erodes the value of their fixed interest and principal payments.

Now there are clear signs the second half of the equation — accelerating growth — is taking hold, too.

Ten of the top 11 bond markets in the past three months, in dollar terms, are countries that will establish Europe's common currency in January. The only euro founder not present, Luxembourg, does not have a government bond market.

Among the top performers, Italian, Danish, German, Dutch, Belgian, French, Irish, Spanish, Finnish and Austrian bonds maturing in more than a year

all posted a total return, including interest reinvestment, of 4.4 percent or more.

While most of the profits from the convergence in interest rates among the participants in the monetary union may have already been made, analysts say there is room for more gains. With Germany's benchmark repurchase rate at 3.3 percent, and rates in Spain, Italy, Ireland and elsewhere higher, many analysts expect more cuts to bring short-term rates into line before the end of the year.

In the United States, the 30-year benchmark bond yield fell to 5.57 percent on June 15, its lowest level since regular sales of the securities began in 1977. The yield on the long bond ended last week at 5.64 percent, down 0.8 percentage point for the week.

The U.S. bond market, the world's biggest, handed investors a return of about 2.25 percent in the quarter. Many investors are optimistic about further

gains given the outlook for slower growth and subdued inflation — not to mention the first U.S. budget surplus in almost 30 years.

The situation elsewhere wasn't so cheery for all investors. Bond markets in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Japan all handed losses to U.S. dollar-based investors as their currencies weakened against the U.S. currency during the quarter. Yet in local currency terms, all posted gains amid expectations Asia's economic slowdown will crimp demand for exports to the region, cooling growth and stifling inflation.

## U.S. and Japanese Reports Due

Economic reports due this week from the United States and Japan are likely to accelerate the move toward U.S. bonds, Market News reported.

The results of Japan's closely watched business sentiment survey, the

tankan, are due Monday or Tuesday, which may set the tone for the week, traders said.

"There isn't any reason for the tankan to come in particularly strong," said Alan DeRose, a trader with CIBC Oppenheimer.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Board will meet to set interest-rate policy. The outcome for the committee, "is pretty much a foregone conclusion," Mr. DeRose said, as the market was not expecting a tightening.

The employment report due Thursday for June may also generate some selling pressure for the short term, but was likely to be outweighed over the longer term by safe-haven plays, Mr. DeRose said. He added that the employment figures would be "difficult to read" due to the ongoing United Auto Workers strike against General Motors Corp.

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending June 26. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Risk Name Cpn Maturity Price Crt Yld

## Australian Dollar

236 Australia 5% 11/15/00 101.1300 6.2400

## Austrian Schilling

142 Austria 5% 01/15/00 101.1000 4.9500

## Belgian Franc

208 Belgium zero 09/17/98 99.1706 3.6000

## British Pound

174 Arlington FRN 7.951 01/22/22 95.6100 8.3700

194 Arlington FRN 7.951 01/22/22 95.6100 8.3700

198 Britain 6% 04/02/02 102.5210 6.8800

227 Credit Local 6% 05/01/03 97.7500 6.2200

234 Thame Fin zero 07/10/03 55.0270 12.5200

239 Britfin 6% 09/10/07 105.5200 8.0400

## Danish Krone

13 Denmark 7 11/15/07 115.0400 6.0800

25 Denmark 0 03/15/06 119.4400 6.6900

194 Denmark 7 11/15/07 115.0400 6.0800

49 Denmark 7 11/15/07 115.0400 6.0800

51 Denmark 8 05/15/03 114.3600 7.0900

43 Denmark 6 02/15/02 108.2800 5.4800

81 Nykredit 6 04/15/02 97.5200 6.1800

84 Denmark 6 11/15/02 105.5500 5.8800

85 Roskilde 6 02/15/02 101.7200 5.8900

86 Denmark 7 11/15/02 112.0000 6.2500

176 Roskilde 6 10/01/22 95.5800 6.1300

116 Nykredit 6 10/01/22 95.5800 6.1300

128 Unilever 6 10/01/22 97.3000 6.1700

133 Denmark 7 11/15/07 115.0400 6.0800

152 Denmark 7 11/15/07 115.0400 6.0800

159 Unilever 6 10/01/22 97.3000 6.1700

160 Denmark 7 11/15/07 115.0400 6.0800

191 Denmark 7 11/15/07 115.0400 6.0800

201 Denmark 6 10/01/22 95.5800 6.1300

211 Denmark 6 10/01/22 95.5800 6.1300

218 Denmark 6 10/01/22 95.5800 6.1300

222 Danske Kredit 6 10/01/22 95.5800 6.1300

## Deutsche Mark

1 Germany 5% 01/04/08 103.6223 5.0900

2 Germany 5% 07/04/07 108.9900 5.5100

4 Germany 4% 01/04/07 108.9900 5.5100

5 Germany 4% 03/17/00 106.6400 4.0000

6 Germany 5% 01/04/08 103.6223 5.0900

7 Germany 4% 01/04/07 108.9900 5.5100

8 Germany 4% 01/21/02 111.9500 7.1500

11 Germany 4% 07/24/00 102.1300 6.0200

12 Germany 5% 11/12/02 102.4200 6.8900

15 Germany 7% 01/03/05 112.7000 6.4800

16 Germany 6% 01/03/05 112.7000 6.4800

17 Germany 7% 01/03/05 112.7000 6.4800

18 Germany 6% 03/15/00 104.0000 6.2500

20 Germany 6% 07/04/07 117.1530 5.5500

22 Germany 6% 07/04/07 117.1530 5.5500

23 Germany 6% 08/15/02 106.6000 4.7000

26 Germany 7% 12/02/02 111.7400 6.6800

27 Germany 6% 10/14/02 111.1300 5.8500

28 Germany 5% 05/15/00 103.3000 5.6900

29 Germany 6% 04/24/06 109.9700 5.4900

30 Germany 6% 04/24/06 109.9700 5.4900

31 Germany 6% 04/24/06 109.9700 5.4900

32 Germany 6% 04/24/06 109.9700 5.4900

33 Germany 6% 04/24/06 109.9700 5.4900

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58 Germany 6% 04/24/06 109.9700 5.4900

59 Germany 6% 04/24/06 109.9700 5.4900

60 Germany 6% 04/24/06 109.9700 5.4900

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending June 26. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Risk Name Cpn Maturity Price Crt Yld

## Japanese Yen

166 France OAT 8% 04/25/22 124.1000 5.5300

184 France OAT 5% 04/25/26 102.1000 5.2900

190 France OAT 5% 10/25/26 101.5700 5.3100

203 Citibank CMT 20% 04/16/99 99.3750

216 France OAT 5% 10/25/26 101.5700 5.3100

226 France OAT SP zero 10/25/23 22.8000 5.5300

## Spanish Peseta

99 Spain 10.15 01/31/06 124.1360 7.6200

191 Spain 4.15 01/31/13 109.3480 5.6200

## Swedish Krona

176 Sweden 10% 05/05/00 110.3630 9.2900

## U.S. Dollar

3 Brazil 5 04/15/04 87.5700 3.7100

9 Russia 10 05/05/07 83.2533 12.0500

10 Argentina FRN 4% 03/25/05 84.5527 7.4800

14 Venezuela FRN 6% 12/02/15 95.2549 11.2000

21 Venezuela FRN 4% 04/24/06 97.8719 13.0000

24 Brazil FRN 4% 04/15/04 80.9721 8.2200

31 Brazil FRN 6% 01/01/01 87.2671 10.2200

34 Brazil FRN 6% 04/15/06 98.0930 8.2900

43 Korea 8% 04/15/08 92.2350 9.6200

47 Argentina 9% 09/19/27 95.7930 10.1800

54 Venezuela FRN 6% 12/02/15 95.2549 11.2000

58 Russia 11% 04/15/03 94.3349 12.4400

60 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

62 Venezuela 8% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

71 Korea 8% 04/15/08 92.2350 9.6200

73 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

74 Korea 8% 04/15/08 92.2350 9.6200

75 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

76 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

77 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

78 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

79 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

80 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

81 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

82 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

83 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

84 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

85 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

86 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

87 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

88 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

89 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

90 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

91 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

92 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

93 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

94 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

95 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

96 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

97 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

98 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

99 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

100 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

101 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

102 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

103 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

104 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

105 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

106 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

107 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

108 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

109 Mexico 6% 12/01/19 83.4488 7.7800

## Barking at Europe's Watchdog for Competition

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune



Karel Van Miert, chief of the European Commission's division that sets policy on competition.

BRUSSELS — For the European Commission's trustbusters, these are trying times.

Last week, a European court overturned a decision by the commission, the European Union's executive agency, to allow the French government to pump aid into the struggling Air France.

Recently, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany angrily attacked the commission's refusal of a proposed merger in the digital television field involving Bertelsmann AG and Kirch Group, both media companies, and Deutsche Telekom AG.

Each case illustrates the problems facing the commission's competition division. Headed by Karel Van Miert, a Belgian Socialist, the division monitors state aid to companies and regions and enforces antitrust rules affecting the European Union as a whole.

Few aspects are as central to the co-

hesion of the Union, yet potentially as divisive, as competition issues. When heads of state accuse the commission of crossing the line, competition policy is often at the root of the rancor.

Nor does the public seem to appreciate its efforts. It received few thank-you's for its role in forcing France to make more World Cup tickets available to foreign soccer supporters.

In creating a common market, the EU's founding fathers wrote competition policy into the Treaty of Rome, and — in a rare concentration of power — made the commission responsible for both monitoring and enforcement.

As in the United States, which adopted the world's first antitrust legislation a century ago, European competition policy was not based solely on concepts of economic efficiency.

The founders reasoned that a concentration of economic power in the hands of

individuals, corporations or governments would be damaging both for democracy and for European integration. In fact, the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community — the embryo of the current EU — was aimed at preventing Europe's basic industries from perpetuating themselves as national cartels.

In dealing with antitrust issues, such as attempts to form monopolies and cartels, the commission has to assess whether community interests are jeopardized, and it can impose fines of up to 10 percent of an offending company's sales.

In assessing state aid, the commission asks the question: Would a reasonable private investor have acted the same way in similar circumstances? And does protecting declining firms and regions in one country push the burden of readjustment — such as job losses and plant closures — onto other countries?

These principles are at the root of the protests in the Air France and German merger cases.

A group of airlines challenged the basis by which the commission authorized the French government to pour 20 billion francs (\$3.33 billion) of taxpayers' money into the capitalization of Air France in 1994.

The aid, which enabled Air France to buy 17 new aircraft, unfairly prejudiced competitors, the rival airlines argued. The commission replied that it built in guarantees that the aid would not allow Air France to expand faster than market growth. The carrier, for example, has had to give up slots at Paris's Orly airport to other airlines, including a British Airways subsidiary.

The European Court of First Instance last week ruled in favor of Air France's rivals. The commission now has to review its entire policy on state aid. Should it stick by its original decision, and return with a better presented argument? Or should it appeal in a higher court?

In Germany, Mr. Kohl, facing the strong possibility of defeat in this fall's general election, has attacked the perceived centralism of Brussels. The attack seems uncharacteristic, coming from one of the main architects of European Union. But Mr. Kohl's stand apparently is considered to be a vote-catcher. He cited the Bertelsmann-Kirch-Telekom affair as a glaring example of unjustified meddling by Brussels in an area of national competence.

The commission argued that the scale of the proposed merger and the certainty that it would exclude competitors qualified it as a community issue, even if it directly affected only one country.

Still, the issue has forced the commission to consider whether its actions conflict with the principle that decisions should be made at the lowest possible level. The German affair also raises the question of whether antitrust enforcement should be left more in the hands of national governments and courts.

The prospect of EU enlargement and the already considerable pressure on the commission also make such a re-examination necessary. The commission has a relatively small staff — about 500 — to deal with an increasing number of cases, a total of 1,338 last year. Some of those cases are very complicated, such as the commission's initial objection last year to the Boeing-McDonnell Douglas merger, or its examination of the proposed alliance between British Airways and American Airlines.

Officials here warn against the danger of diluting the commission's responsibility for ensuring a level playing field on behalf of all 15 member countries.

It is the largest countries that complain loudest. Mr. Van Miert, who is described as a formidable negotiator, frequently has to face an angry minister demanding to know why he cannot distribute public money as he sees fit.

What if things get rough? "When he shouts, I shout," the commissioner was once quoted as saying.

### SHORT COVER

#### Bertelsmann Expands

MUNICH (Bloomberg) — Bertelsmann AG said Sunday it bought a majority stake in the German publisher Berlin Verlag. The move was the German media and entertainment company's latest bid to expand its publishing business.

Bertelsmann would not comment on the size of the stake its book unit, Bertelsmann Buch AG, would take in the publisher or disclose a purchase price. Berlin Verlag publishes fiction and non-fiction books, including German versions of U.S. bestsellers.

#### BA Weighs New Order

LONDON (Bloomberg) — British Airways PLC said Sunday it was still negotiating with both Airbus Industrie and Boeing Co. for a 100-plane order valued at \$4 billion after newspapers said the British airline was poised to choose the European plane maker.

It could mark the first time British Airways had bought jets from Airbus, the world's second-biggest jetmaker, and represent a blow to No. 1 Boeing at a time when it is struggling with production backlogs. The order could be announced within the next month, according to reports in The Observer and The Sunday Times in London. Neither cited any named sources.

#### AT&T and BT in Talks

LONDON (Bloomberg) — British Telecommunications PLC and AT&T Corp., the biggest British and U.S. phone companies, are in "advanced negotiations" to link BT's business networks operation with AT&T. The Sunday Times of London said.

The newspaper, citing no named sources, said BT's Concert business, which services telephone networks of multinational corporations, needs an exclusive U.S. distributor and sees AT&T as a potential partner.

#### Sweden and the Euro

STOCKHOLM (AFP) — Sweden must sooner or later decide whether or not to join Europe's Economic and Monetary Union, or quit the European Union, the central bank chief, Urban Bäckström, said in an interview published Sunday.

"It is regrettable that debates in Sweden do not show more understanding and respect of the fact that 11 countries of the European Union want to launch one of the greatest projects of integration since the war," Mr. Bäckström told the Svenska Dagbladet newspaper.

#### For the Record

Greece will be able to join Europe's Economic and Monetary Union by 2001 provided the government continues to implement its economic policies, the European Central Bank governor, Wim Duisenberg, said. (Reuters).

## Business Is Far From Spotlight at China Summit

By Joseph Kahn

New York Times Service

To learn more about the state of relations between the United States and China, look at a few of the things that are not happening during President Bill Clinton's nine-day trip to China.

Although he has an official delegation of 1,000 people, not one represents an American company. Some U.S. companies will sign around \$1.5 billion in contracts during the visit, but Mr. Clinton does not plan to attend that ceremony Monday. The president considered stopping by a new General Motors Corp. auto factory in Shanghai, but decided against it.

The fact that the president's trip focuses on diplomatic strategy, culture and tourism instead of commerce is a sign that business ties have in some ways outgrown the contract-by-contract nurturing required during the 1980s or the early 1990s, when many visiting American dignitaries traveled with planes full of chief executives seeking high-level contacts.

"China is not exactly virgin territory for American business," said Robert Kapp, president of the U.S.-China Business Council. "They are there in force. It is not as though they need the president to let them in on the best kept secret in world trade."

Since the mid-1980s, when Occidental Petroleum Corp., the former American Motors and a handful of other pioneers first planted stakes in China, China investment has gone from adventurous to ordinary. More than half of the Fortune 500 companies have op-

erations there, and smaller companies are also active, down to entrepreneurs whose only business is in China.

In the early part of this decade, many companies set up factories in China to manufacture goods for export or began aggressively marketing their products in China, a spree that shows few signs of letting up despite China's slowing economic growth.

Last year, American companies had two-way trade with China valued at about

long term and are prepared to take their lumps along the way.

Eastman Kodak Co. is a good example. The company struggled for years to distribute its film in China, while many local companies sell lower-grade products and enjoy government protection. But earlier this year, Beijing approved Kodak's longstanding request to buy out three Chinese competitors, to open two factories and to put its bright yellow boxes on store shelves nation-

China is 'not exactly virgin territory for American business.' U.S. companies are already there 'in force.'

\$75 billion. They have invested a cumulative \$36 billion, eight times as much as they had committed when George Bush visited China in 1989, the last American president to make the trip.

Among Asian countries, only Japan has a bigger business relationship with the United States.

Like the broader relationship, the state of commercial ties has long been described in absolutes. Chinese government officials are seen as either friends or foes of business. The Chinese market is called a salvation for some companies and a sinkhole for others.

But after two decades of investing, hyperbole has given way to sober assessments of the pluses and minuses of doing business in what many call the world's most challenging emerging market. Some American companies have been runaway successes; others have proven dismal failures. Most big companies say they are there for the

wide. Kodak has announced plans to invest \$1 billion over the next two years.

"It took us several years to get the deal we wanted. You have to have patience and the willingness to stick it out," said David Swift, president of Kodak's China operation. "But since we got the license, everything has been superb." China has become Kodak's No. 3 worldwide market, behind the United States and Germany and ahead of Japan.

Massive advertising has helped many American brands gain ground in China. Four out of five Chinese consumers surveyed by the Gallup Organization knew Coca-Cola, more than recognized any other foreign brand name.

Profits have followed, though not as reliably as some investors might have hoped.

Figures are hard to track, as many U.S. multinationals decline to break out sales and profits by country. But the

evidence suggests that businesses can operate profitably in China provided they do what they would need to do anywhere else: Develop good business plans, make products people can afford to buy and beat the competition.

One survey conducted by A.T. Kearney, a Chicago-based consulting firm, asked the bosses of 70 multinationals how their ventures in China were performing. They responded that two out of five of their China ventures — many have more than one — were operating in the black.

They said they expected the rest to break even within three years of their start-ups.

Given the huge volume of investments in the mid-1990s, which funded tens of thousands of new ventures along China's eastern coast, some analysts say they are surprised that so many can operate profitably.

"I don't think anyone finds it easy," said Rich Miskewicz, Kearney's managing director for greater China.

For every success story there is at least one bitter memory.

Ameritech Corp., the Chicago-based Baby Bell, sought to get into the business of providing cellular phone service in China, investing \$20 million in a venture there. But last year the company pulled out, citing persistent regulatory obstacles.

Caterpillar Inc., the heavy equipment maker, gave up on a troubled joint venture with a Shanghai company, saying it had badly overestimated the market in China for diesel engines. It remains committed to China however, with several other factories there.

The accords are signed. The rates have been announced.

Another half year and trading in euros will commence.

So - now that it's really coming - how do you feel about

your company's future? ING is optimistic about the euro's

arrival. In addition to opening up trade, investment

# Europe optimistic

and other cross-border activities, the euro will stimulate

financial markets and local economies. As boundaries fade,

international financial networks such as ours will be called

upon to provide a broader range of expertise. To meet

this challenge, ING takes a cross-disciplined approach to

all your banking, insurance and asset management needs.

Integration, after all, will be the key to success when the clock

strikes euro. For more information, visit [www.inggroup.com](http://www.inggroup.com)

or send an e-mail to: [inggroup@inggroup.com](mailto:inggroup@inggroup.com).

ING

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# U.S. MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close  
of trading Friday, June 26

Fund Name	Assets	Share Price	% Chg.
AAI Mutual A	1,234,567	12.34	+0.12
AAI Mutual B	987,654	11.23	-0.05
AAI Mutual C	543,210	10.12	+0.08
AAI Mutual D	321,098	9.01	-0.03
AAI Mutual E	210,987	8.90	+0.01
AAI Mutual F	109,876	7.89	+0.04
AAI Mutual G	98,765	6.78	-0.02
AAI Mutual H	87,654	5.67	+0.06
AAI Mutual I	76,543	4.56	-0.01
AAI Mutual J	65,432	3.45	+0.09
AAI Mutual K	54,321	2.34	-0.04
AAI Mutual L	43,210	1.23	+0.07
AAI Mutual M	32,109	0.12	-0.01
AAI Mutual N	21,098	0.01	+0.03
AAI Mutual O	10,987	0.90	-0.02
AAI Mutual P	9,876	0.89	+0.01
AAI Mutual Q	8,765	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual R	7,654	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual S	6,543	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual T	5,432	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual U	4,321	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual V	3,210	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual W	2,109	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual X	1,098	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual Y	987	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual Z	876	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual AA	765	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual AB	654	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual AC	543	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual AD	432	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual AE	321	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual AF	210	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual AG	109	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual AH	98	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual AI	87	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual AJ	76	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual AK	65	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual AL	54	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual AM	43	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual AN	32	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual AO	21	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual AP	10	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual AQ	9	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual AR	8	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual AS	7	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual AT	6	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual AU	5	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual AV	4	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual AW	3	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual AX	2	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual AY	1	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual AZ	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual BA	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual BB	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual BC	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual BD	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual BE	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual BF	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual BG	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual BH	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual BI	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual BJ	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual BK	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual BL	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual BM	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual BN	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual BO	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual BP	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual BQ	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual BR	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual BS	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual BT	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual BU	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual BV	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual BW	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual BX	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual BY	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual BZ	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual CA	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual CB	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual CC	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual CD	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual CE	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual CF	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual CG	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual CH	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual CI	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual CJ	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual CK	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual CL	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual CM	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual CN	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual CO	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual CP	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual CQ	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual CR	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual CS	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual CT	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual CU	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual CV	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual CW	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual CX	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual CY	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual CZ	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual DA	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual DB	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual DC	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual DD	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual DE	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual DF	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual DG	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual DH	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual DI	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual DJ	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual DK	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual DL	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual DM	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual DN	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual DO	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual DP	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual DQ	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual DR	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual DS	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual DT	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual DU	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual DV	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual DW	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual DX	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual DY	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual DZ	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual EA	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual EB	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual EC	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual ED	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual EE	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual EF	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual EG	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual EH	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual EI	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual EJ	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual EK	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual EL	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual EM	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual EN	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual EO	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual EP	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual EQ	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual ER	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual ES	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual ET	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual EU	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual EV	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual EW	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual EX	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual EY	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual EZ	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual FA	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual FB	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual FC	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual FD	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual FE	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual FF	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual FG	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual FH	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual FI	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual FJ	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual FK	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual FL	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual FM	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual FN	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual FO	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual FP	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual FQ	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual FR	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual FS	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual FT	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual FU	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual FV	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual FW	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual FX	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual FY	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual FZ	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual GA	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual GB	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual GC	0	0.90	+0.03
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AAI Mutual GE	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual GF	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual GE	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual GH	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual GI	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual GJ	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual GK	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual GL	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual GM	0	0.90	+0.03
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AAI Mutual GO	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual GP	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual GQ	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual GR	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual GS	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual GT	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual GU	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual GV	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual GW	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual GX	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual GY	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual GZ	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual HA	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual HB	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual HC	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual HD	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual HE	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual HF	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual HG	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual HH	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual HI	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual HJ	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual HK	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual HL	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual HM	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual HN	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual HO	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual HP	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual HQ	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual HR	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual HS	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual HT	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual HU	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual HV	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual HW	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual HX	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual HY	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual HZ	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual IA	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual IB	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual IC	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual ID	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual IE	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual IF	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual IG	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual IH	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual II	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual IJ	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual IK	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual IL	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual IM	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual IN	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual IO	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual IP	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual IQ	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual IR	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual IS	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual IT	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual IU	0	0.90	+0.03
AAI Mutual IV	0	0.89	-0.02
AAI Mutual IU	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual IV	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual IU	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual IV	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual IU	0	0.34	+0.09
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AAI Mutual IU	0	0.12	+0.07
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AAI Mutual IU	0	0.90	+0.03
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AAI Mutual IU	0	0.78	+0.04
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AAI Mutual IU	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual IV	0	0.45	-0.01
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AAI Mutual IU	0	0.56	+0.06
AAI Mutual IV	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual IU	0	0.34	+0.09
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AAI Mutual IU	0	0.12	+0.07
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AAI Mutual IU	0	0.90	+0.03
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AAI Mutual IU	0	0.78	+0.04
AAI Mutual IV	0	0.67	-0.03
AAI Mutual IU	0	0.56	+0.06
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AAI Mutual IU	0	0.34	+0.09
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AAI Mutual IU	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual IV	0	0.01	-0.01
AAI Mutual IU	0	0.90	+0.03
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AAI Mutual IV	0	0.45	-0.01
AAI Mutual IU	0	0.34	+0.09
AAI Mutual IV	0	0.23	-0.04
AAI Mutual IU	0	0.12	+0.07
AAI Mutual IV	0	0.01	-0.01
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The Legal Services Branch of the UNCC is organized in teams based on the nature of the claims received, the types of losses claimed, and other common characteristics. The successful candidates will be assigned to such teams based on their qualifications and experience. Several positions with management responsibilities are also available.

Legal Officers will perform legal and factual research and analysis relating to the processing of claims, in cooperation with other legal officers, loss adjusters, accountants and other experts, in providing support to Panel(s) of Commissioners appointed to review the claims and recommend appropriate settlement. Team Leaders will, in addition, assume responsibility for planning, organizing and managing the review of a specific category of claims, including the supervision of legal officers and support staff assigned to that team.

The successful candidates will have extensive professional working experience in commercial litigation or arbitration, preferably gained in a reputable international law firm. Experience in working with accountants, loss adjusters, or other litigation support experts will be an asset.

## Required qualifications:

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Contract: One year, renewable.

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The above figures are calculated before addition of allowances for staff members with dependant family members, and deductions for insurances and pension contribution. Given the expected high number of applications, only the shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

Deadline 15 July 1998

Candidates should send a detailed Curriculum Vitae to:

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UNITED KINGDOM: London, Tel: (0)20 224 2227, Fax: (0)20 224 2227.

UNITED STATES: New York, Tel: (212) 224 2227, Fax: (212) 224 2227.

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## UNITED NATIONS

## NATIONS UNIES

The International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) is a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly with a mandate to regulate and coordinate the conditions of employment of staff of the organizations of the United Nations family ("the common system"). Applications are invited for the post of **Chief, Salaries and Allowances Division**.

Under the general direction of the Executive Secretary of ICSC, acts as the principal resource person on policy aspects of all remuneration issues of the internationally recruited staff comprising junior officers and middle and senior level managers, as well as the clerical, secretarial and support staff. Studies budgetary impact of possible changes. Provides guidance for developing methodologies for carrying out remuneration comparisons on a total compensation basis, and surveys of market conditions which form the basis for determining salary and other conditions of employment of clerical, etc. staff. Participates in discussions with the organizations and staff representatives on related issues. Requirements: Advanced university degree in business management or economics (preferably related to compensation policy). A minimum 15 years experience at the national and international levels, with a background in international compensation matters. (Net salary: \$92,000-100,000 p.a.; other allowances as applicable).

Languages: Ability to explain, both verbally and in writing, complex remuneration issues in clear and concise manner, in either English or French essential.

Applications with full CV should be sent by 31 July 1998 to: Executive Secretary, ICSC, DC2-1060, 2 U.N. Plaza, NY 10017.

ONLY CANDIDATES MEETING THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF THE POST WILL BE CONTACTED.

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Consolidated prices for all shares  
traded during week ended Friday,  
June 26

Sticks	Spots			
	Dir	Yrd	100+Yards	Low
1	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100
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Age	Sex	Height	Weight	Build	Complexion	Hair	Eyes	Mouth	Teeth	Throat	Neck	Shoulders	Arms	Hands	Feet	Other
17	M	5' 10"	150	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
18	M	5' 8"	140	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
19	M	5' 6"	130	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
20	M	5' 4"	120	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
21	M	5' 2"	110	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
22	M	5' 0"	100	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
23	M	4' 8"	90	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
24	M	4' 6"	80	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
25	M	4' 4"	70	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
26	M	4' 2"	60	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
27	M	4' 0"	50	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
28	M	3' 8"	40	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
29	M	3' 6"	30	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
30	M	3' 4"	20	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
31	M	3' 2"	10	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
32	M	3' 0"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
33	M	2' 8"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
34	M	2' 6"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
35	M	2' 4"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
36	M	2' 2"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
37	M	2' 0"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
38	M	1' 8"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
39	M	1' 6"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
40	M	1' 4"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
41	M	1' 2"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
42	M	1' 0"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
43	M	0' 8"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
44	M	0' 6"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
45	M	0' 4"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
46	M	0' 2"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	
47	M	0' 0"	0	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	Small	Good	Clear	Thin	Broad	Long	Small	Small	

Figure 1 shows the typical microstructures of the as-cast and heat-treated samples. The as-cast sample shows a typical dendritic structure, while the heat-treated samples show a more uniform, fine-grained structure. The grain size of the heat-treated samples is significantly smaller than that of the as-cast sample, indicating a successful grain refinement process.

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	民族	文化程度	职业	住址	电话	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	汉族	高中	教师	济南市	1234	
李秀英	女	38	河北	汉族	初中	工人	天津市	5678	
张国强	男	52	河南	汉族	大学	医生	郑州市	9012	
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陈为民	男	40	广东	汉族	初中	农民	广州市	7890	
赵子龙	男	35	湖南	汉族	高中	工程师	长沙市	2345	
周大伟	男	50	湖北	汉族	大学	教授	武汉市	6789	
吴小芳	女	30	浙江	汉族	初中	售货员	杭州市	1011	
孙建国	男	48	安徽	汉族	高中	干部	合肥市	1213	
郑晓琳	女	25	江西	汉族	高中	学生	南昌市	1415	
冯志强	男	42	山西	汉族	初中	工人	太原市	1617	
姜文杰	男	33	陕西	汉族	高中	教师	西安市	1819	
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周小芳	女	26	甘肃	汉族	初中	售货员	兰州市	3435	
张志强	男	43	内蒙古	汉族	高中	干部	呼和浩特市	3637	
曹丽娟	女	28	新疆	汉族	初中	工人	乌鲁木齐市	3839	
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林小华	女	32	辽宁	汉族	初中	售货员	沈阳市	4243	
徐长贵	男	51	黑龙江	汉族	高中	干部	哈尔滨市	4445	
宋美玲	女	30	河北	汉族	初中	工人	石家庄市	4647	
郭为民	男	47	山东	汉族	高中	教师	济南市	4849	
李国强	男	37	河南	汉族	初中	工人	郑州市	5051	
周小芳	女	27	湖北	汉族	高中	学生	武汉市	5253	
张志强	男	49	湖南	汉族	初中	售货员	长沙市	5455	
曹丽娟	女	29	广东	汉族	高中	干部	广州市	5657	
黄永刚	男	45	广西	汉族	初中	工人	南宁市	5859	
林小华	女	34	云南	汉族	高中	农民	昆明市	6061	
徐长贵	男	53	贵州	汉族	初中	售货员	贵阳市	6263	
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郭为民	男	48	宁夏	汉族	初中	工人	银川市	6667	
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张志强	男	55	内蒙古	汉族	高中	干部	呼和浩特市	1005	
曹丽娟	女	35	新疆	汉族	初中	工人	乌鲁木齐市	1006	
黄永刚	男	50	吉林	汉族	高中	农民	长春市	1007	
林小华	女	40	辽宁	汉族	初中	售货员	沈阳市	1008	
徐长贵	男	55	黑龙江	汉族	高中	干部	哈尔滨市	1009	
宋美玲	女	40	河北	汉族	初中	工人	石家庄市	1010	

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(Page 17)

Continued on Page 17

6-29

AWESOME, ISN'T IT? THAT'S WHERE ZAMBONIS GO DURING THE SUMMER...

YOU KNOW WHAT WE NEED, ODIE? WE NEED AN ATTITUDE.

AN ATTITUDE?

YEAH, YOU CAN'T BE COOL IF YOU DON'T HAVE AN ATTITUDE.

REALLY?

SURE, THEY'RE ALL THE SAME. NOW WHAT KIND OF ATTITUDE COULD WE HAVE?

WE COULD BE COURTEOUSLY DEFERENTIAL.

OH, GOOD, THAT'S REAL COOL.

CLICK  
CLICK  
CLICK  
CLICK  
CLICK

RATS! THE CHANNEL CHANGING BUTTON IS STUCK!

CLICK  
CLICK  
CLICK  
CLICK  
CLICK

SAAAAA...

COVERLY

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I'VE EXAMINED YOUR WIFE, AND I THINK HER PROBLEM IS AN EXCESS OF CAROTENE

WHAT MAKES YOU THINK THAT?

SHE KEEPS SMACKING HER LIPS AND SAYING, "EHH, WHAT'S UP, DOC?"

PHIL WIT

GET MOVING, BEETLE! SHOW ME SOME HUSTLE!

YOU WANT HUSTLE? I'LL SHOW YOU HUSTLE!

ENTRAPMENT!

6-24

Warren

[illegible]

WELL, YOUR STUPID NEW LAW SHOULD BE JACKING IN AROUND NOW!!

WHAT STUPID NEW LAW?

PROP 215! CALIFORNIA'S "MEDICAL" MARIJUANA SCAM!

BY NOW EVERY WOULD BE HEALER FROM TIJUANA TO MONTEREY HAS GOT A GREATER POT ON HIS DOCK!!

UH-H

BE COOL. YOU'VE RUINED SHELTY IN THE AIR!

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June 26

which is one of the world's most complicated pieces of military technology," Mr. Segal said the Chinese have been trying for 20 years to develop and launch a missile technology that has clear evidence of success.

But he added that Russian participation in the project could be "retroactive," the writer for the magazine said, because he believed that Russian assistance was "essential to nonnuclear weapons that will design and integrate with the propulsion plant."

"But I don't know how confident that the Russians are not supplying the missile assistance," Mr. Segal said. "I have shown a willingness to develop on these issues."

Unlike the other countries in the nuclear club, Russia has no economic sanctions on India over their nuclear blast.

**Patten Expresses  
Faith in Hong Kong**

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## WORLD CUP



Christian Vieri of Italy, center, shooting past the Norwegian goalkeeper, Frode Grodas, for the only goal of the match on Saturday.

## Vieri's Goal Is All Italy Needs to Advance

By Steven Goff  
Washington Post Service

MARSEILLE — For weeks, the great debate on the streets of Milan and in the cafés of Rome has been whether Roberto Baggio — star of the past — or Alessandro Del Piero — star of the present and future — should start at withdrawn forward for Italy's World Cup squad.

But while Italy's coach, Cesare Maldini, has tried to solve the puzzle involving his two highest-profile players, there has been one consistent element to the team's pursuit of a fourth world title: Christian Vieri.

With a goal during a swift counterattack in the 18th minute Saturday, Vieri lifted Italy past Norway, 1-0, in a round-of-16 match before 60,000 here at Stade Velodrome and moved himself into the tournament's scoring lead with five. The goal also propelled Italy into a quarterfinal Friday.

Vieri, a sturdy forward for the Spanish club Atletico Madrid,

gathered Luigi Di Biagio's splendid long ball between two defenders and cruised into the right side of the penalty area before beating goalkeeper

## ITALY 1, NORWAY 0

Frode Grodas with a sharp shot into the far corner. Vieri moved ahead of Argentina's Gabriel Batistuta in the chase for the individual scoring title, known as the Golden Boot Award.

A softspoken 24-year-old and a prototype center forward, Vieri has let his goals attract attention, instead of off-field antics or outrageous comments.

"We just had very many good occasions to score," Vieri said. "It's very nice to score in the World Cup. But I'm just happy to win the game. Norway is a difficult opponent."

Difficult, perhaps. Dangerous? No. The Norwegians were perfectly happy to put 10 players in Italy's path and leave their lanky striker, Tore Andre Flo, on his own to solve Italy's injury-riddled defense.

Flo, who scored in a 2-1 upset of Brazil four days ago, wasn't much of a factor because Italy bumped and tripped him into virtual insignificance.

The Italian defense — which has lost starting backs Ciro Ferrara and Alessandro Nesta and goalie Angelo Peruzzi to injuries — got a perfectly timed boost from Giuseppe Bergomi, 34, who started in his country's most recent World Cup championship, in 1982.

Norway's best opportunity to force the first sudden-death overtime of this World Cup came in the 70th minute, when Italy's goalkeeper, Gianluca Pagliuca, made a phenomenal save with his right hand on Flo's six-meter (21-foot) header.

"We did not play up to our limits," said Egil Olsen, the coach who guided Norway past the first round for the first time in three World Cup appearances.

"If we had done that, we would have beaten Italy. I wasn't partic-

ularly impressed with Italy either." After a glowing start, Italy — particularly the struggling Del Piero — missed several scoring opportunities, then settled into its own, very Italian, defensive shell. Nothing came close to the net after Flo's stinging bid.

Del Piero, 24, got the call alongside Vieri for the second consecutive match after the 30-year-old Baggio, a late addition to the World Cup roster after two years away from the national team, started the first two games and scored two goals while Del Piero recovered from a leg injury.

Del Piero's inability to convert three golden chances Saturday had Italy's supporters calling for Baggio. But Maldini never relented, in part because, as one theory goes, a Baggio appearance and goal could further sink Del Piero's confidence and essentially render him useless for the rest of the tournament.

Baggio never appeared Saturday, as Maldini replaced Del Piero with Enrico Chiesa in the 78th minute.

## TV or Not TV? In Soccer, Let Humans Be the Refs

The Official's Point of View Is All That Matters

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The "referee of the future" will wear a stopwatch linked up to the stadium clock, a microphone and earpiece linking him to his two linesmen, an electronic notepad linking him with a database and, over his left eye, a miniature video screen providing him with replays on a moment's notice.

I have seen this kind of referee before. It is called The Borg — the biomechanical monster that threatens the human race in the "Star Trek" movies.

This illustration of the "referee of the future" was published the other day with some

## VANTAGE POINT

irony by one of Britain's best newspapers. The flaw is what will happen if it rains. The referee will be electrocuted.

The referees would be doing a better job in this World Cup if people tried to understand them. Unfortunately, this is impossible. People may respect referees, but no one understands why they want to do what they do. FIFA, the international soccer federation overseeing the World Cup, treats referees like snitches and stoolies, or even worse like tax auditors. FIFA needs referees, but that doesn't mean FIFA likes referees.

During the last World Cup four years ago, FIFA began trying to outlaw the tackle from behind, ordering referees to award yellow or red cards for dangerous tackles that have long been considered part of the game. For the next 3 years and 10 months, the tackle-from-behind worked its way back into play around the world. Then, on the eve of the current World Cup, the referees were ordered to start tackling down on such tackles again. The problem is not whether the tackle from behind should be allowed or not. It's the unfair way referees have been treated.

During the first wave of matches in France, the FIFA president, Sepp Blatter, complained that the referees were being inconsistent.

Here is what the referees ought to do. They ought to kidnap Mr. Blatter, blindfold him, and drive him in a van to a packed stadium in Turkey or Italy or Brazil and send him out onto the field with a whistle and not allow him to leave until his 90 minutes are up.

Then he might realize that the referee's sense of instinct is sacred. If, at the last minute, you introduce a difficult addendum to the rules, as FIFA has done for the second World Cup in a row, you are asking referees to second-guess themselves during play.

On the tackle from behind they can no longer trust their instincts. Instead, they have to think it through — is this what the boss wants me to do? — and then try to come up with the right answer.

This is the whole equilibrium thrown out of balance. The referee who treats players like men, ignoring some fouls and punishing others according to the flow of the game, is probably going to be criticized by FIFA. The referee who mindlessly holds up a yellow card or red card every few minutes — like a human flight light — is apparently going to be praised.

It is easy to understand how the game can get out of hand once a referee can no longer trust his own sense of discipline. Let's see, I gave a red card for a harmless tackle, so this player dawdling too long over a corner kick surely merits a yellow. You can see some of them revising their standards as they go.

My theory is that referees are the victims of our infatuation with television. TV is still a new toy, and we as humans have yet to put it in its proper place. At the moment there is a general feeling that the TV cameras provide a more honest point of view than the perspective of a human being.

This is ridiculous. The TV cameras all contradict each other, as the debate on Norway's penalty against Brazil has shown. One, positioned on the west side of the field, might cry foul; another, from the south, calls for play to move on. So what is the truth? We watch a half-dozen contradictory replays in slow motion on TV until — aha — we come to the one that shows "what really happened." But that's a fallacy. That particular angle is just one point of view of what happened.

A better philosopher than I am would be able to prove that the only point of view that matters is the point of view of the referee. Soccer is a game played by humans — in fact that is its only value, that humans play it — and it should be judged by one of their own kind viewing it in three dimensions, not two, and using all five of his senses.

The NFL tried to use instant replays to correct refereeing decisions, and it was a disaster. The games were delayed for minutes at a time, and the replays were inconclusive. Don't even think about using a similar system for soccer.

The best thing about referees is that they make mistakes. When a decision goes against your team, you can always say that the referee messed it up. Or, in the case of this World Cup, you can blame Mr. Blatter.

Ian Thomsen is a senior writer at Sports Illustrated magazine.

## Time for 2 Comeback Teams to Meet Each Other

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The first match on Monday is between the two teams that made the most spectacular rebounds in the first round: Mexico and Germany.

The second match pairs the two teams that were victims

## MONDAY MATCHES

of those comebacks: the Netherlands and Yugoslavia.

In battling back from two goals down against the Yugoslavs, the Germans confirmed their reputation as implacable fighters. They dispelled, for the moment, questions about the team's age.

In allowing two-goal leads to slip, the Yugoslavs and the Dutch adhered to long-held

reputations as nations that fail in the clutch, obscuring their immense talents.

Germany vs. Mexico, 4:30 P.M., Montpelier. No lead will be safe.

Mexico trailed at halftime in all three of its games, but came back every time, winning once and drawing twice.

The Germans, despite being one of the oldest teams in the competition with an average age of nearly 30, have shown superb stamina.

Mexico has beaten Germany only once in eight clashes since 1968. The last time the two countries met in the World Cup was in the 1986 quarter-finals in Mexico. Germany won after a penalty shoot-out.

The Germans are expected to start with the same team that began the second half against Iran last Thursday with Lothar Matthausen at libero and Thomas Haessler in midfield alongside Thomas Helmer and Dietmar Hamann.

Mexico will be without Ramon Ramirez, suspended after a red card against the Netherlands. The 35-year-old Jaime Ordaz could be recalled to play in midfield alongside German Villa and Alberto Garcia.

Netherlands vs. Yugoslavia, 9 P.M., Toulouse. These two countries traditionally suffer a strange soccer affliction: their Achilles heels are between their ears.

The Dutch have played some breathtaking soccer in all three of their matches. They were dazzling for 20 minutes against Belgium — and drew 0-0. They were brilliant as they built a two-goal lead against Mexico, only to allow the Mexicans, playing with 10 men, to draw, 2-2.

Were those lapses a sign that the Dutch are still beset by their old psychological problems or that, like true professionals, they were doing only as they much as they had to to win a relatively soft group? After all, the draw against Mexico was still enough for first place.

"In the back of our minds, we knew a draw was enough," said Ronald de Boer, the Dutch midfielder.

Whatever their mental state, the team has no physical problems. Everyone, said Guus Hiddink, the coach, is fit. Patrick Kluitert will be available after a two-game suspension.

The Yugoslavs battled their way to seven points in Group F and still finished second to the Germans. Their reward is a clutch of players' nursing injuries, among them striker Predrag Mijatovic.

"The Dutch are among three-to-four top teams in the world. But so are the Germans, who got outplayed by us," said Zeljko Procvica, a Yugoslav defender.

Mijatovic, who is suffering from an aching knee, was substituted for in Yugoslavia's match against the United States but will start Monday. Defenders Zoran Mirkovic and Miroslav Djukic will miss the match. Striker Darko Kovacevic has not recovered from a hamstring injury.

But midfielder Dejan Stankovic, who has a sore ankle, should be able to play. Midfielder Dejan Savicevic played the second half against the Americans for his first match in two months. But he was reluctant to enter duels and did not appear fully fit. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

## BOOKS

## DR. SPOCK

An American Life

By Thomas Maier. 520 pages. \$30. Harcourt Brace.

Reviewed by James H. Jones

"TRUST yourself," Benjamin Spock told parents. "You know more than you think." This advice resonated for many, and over time they came to trust not only themselves but also the man who delivered it. When he died in March, Dr. Spock was the most widely read and deeply admired pediatrician in the United States. His "Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care" (1947), sold tens of millions of copies and is still in print.

For a few decades following World War II, most Americans thought that the United States would be able to build a better world. Such optimism came easily to a people fortunate enough to live in a nation blessed with robust economic growth. Nowhere was the belief in the possibility of progress more evident than in child rearing. Postwar Americans began the baby boomers, and parents wanted to make them the healthiest, smartest and best-adjusted generation in history.

To accomplish this daunting task, millions of parents turned to the experts for advice, information and reassurance. Many of these experts were our souls, advising mothers to avoid displays of affection, to discourage thumb-sucking and to impose strict feeding and potty-

training schedules. Spock saw these issues in a different light. He encouraged mothers and fathers to hug and kiss their children, to indulge thumb-sucking (within limits), to adopt flexible feeding schedules and to lighten up on rigid toilet training.

Spock's book was also user-friendly. In place of the jargon and syntactical contortions that many doctors used, his prose was simple, straightforward and diamond-clear, with the rhythms of educated speech, the tone carrying its own natural authority, open and welcoming to any reader. Hidden within this disarmingly engaging prose and commonsense approach to child rearing was a potent dose of Sigmund Freud's theories. Indeed, Spock probably did more to popularize Freudian theories of child development than any other figure up to that point in American history.

Thomas Maier, a prize-winning journalist and author, has crafted a richly detailed and highly sympathetic portrait. Born in 1903 to upper-class and very proper New England parents, Spock had a childhood that was far from ideal. His mother was a rigid Victorian housewife, domineering and strict; his father, a successful railroad attorney, was in equal measure cool and aloof. Prep school at Phillips Academy and college at Yale University — where Spock was a member of the crew that won the Gold Medal in the 1924 Paris Olympics — provided havens from parental domination. Still, he did not establish his independence until he entered medical school at

Columbia University, where he trained in pediatrics and finished first in his class.

A principled and courageous man, Spock was not afraid to risk his reputation and standing on causes that touched his conscience. At an age when most people retire to rocking chairs, he became a leader of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, an early and steadfast critic of the war in Vietnam and a stalwart champion of the civil rights movement. Spock paid a price for his political activism, as many former admirers denounced his views and blamed him for spawning a generation of "Spock babies" who rebelled against authority.

Although Maier has a tendency to be repetitive, he does an excellent job of showing how Spock's personal affairs were often at odds with his public image. He divorced his first wife, Jane Cheney Spock, after more than 40 years of marriage, largely because she was an alcoholic, and his sons complained as adults that he had been a distant, emotionally aloof father. In his final years Spock was able to find happiness. He spent his last two decades married to Mary Morgan, a free-spirited woman 40 years his junior. He will be remembered in history, however, as the pediatrician who taught Americans to be loving, competent parents.

James H. Jones, author of "Alfred C. Kinsey: A Public/Private Life," wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagrammed deal, I which took place at the Cavendish Invitational Pairs in Las Vegas, Nevada, Amos Kaminski was sitting South. Like almost all the other pairs, he and his partner, Jimmy Rosenbloom, landed in three no-trump. The combined hands had 26 points, but not enough tricks. At other tables the usual result was down two.

The diamond queen was led and won with the king. Kaminski now made the dramatic lead of the club king, knowing that his cause was hopeless if the ace-queen was on his left. Holding up would not have helped West in the long run, and he took his ace.

He continued with a small diamond, and South won with dummy's ace. He needed the small diamond in his hand for future purposes.

Next he played a club from dummy, and East put up the queen. South now knew the

club situation. A heart shift was won with the ace, and South tested the heart situation by cashing the king. He now decided that West did not have much for a vulnerable overcall and was likely to have the spade queen to justify it. He therefore cashed the ace and king of spades, collecting the queen and reaching the ending shown at left.

A spade was led to the jack, and West was forced to part with a diamond. Kaminski had the position he wanted, and knew it. Overexcited by the success of cardreading, he hurried the diamond two on the table. But when he looked down he discovered to his horror that he had actually played the club nine and was down one. He had made a very small

profit, instead of earning a large profit and perhaps a prize for the best hand of 1998.

NORTH  
♠ K 8 5  
♥ 8 4  
♦ A 7  
♣ 6 3 2

WEST  
♠ Q  
♥ 10 5  
♦ Q J 8 5 4  
♣ A 10 8 5

EAST  
♠ 10 7 3 2  
♥ Q J 7 3  
♦ 10 8  
♣ Q 7

SOUTH (O)  
♠ A J 4  
♥ A K 2  
♦ K 3 2  
♣ K J 3 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South: 1♣, 1♦, 1♥, 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠.  
West: 1♣, 1♦, 1♥, 1♠, 2♣, 2♦, 2♥, 2♠, 3♣, 3♦, 3♥, 3♠, 4♣, 4♦, 4♥, 4♠, 5♣, 5♦, 5♥, 5♠, 6♣, 6♦, 6♥, 6♠, 7♣, 7♦, 7♥, 7♠, 8♣, 8♦, 8♥, 8♠, 9♣, 9♦, 9♥, 9♠, 10♣, 10♦, 10♥, 10♠, 11♣, 11♦, 11♥, 11♠, 12♣, 12♦, 12♥, 12♠, 13♣, 13♦, 13♥, 13♠, 14♣, 14♦, 14♥, 14♠, 15♣, 15♦, 15♥, 15♠, 16♣, 16♦, 16♥, 16♠, 17♣, 17♦, 17♥, 17♠, 18♣, 18♦, 18♥, 18♠, 19♣, 19♦, 19♥, 19♠, 20♣, 20♦, 20♥, 20♠, 21♣, 21♦, 21♥, 21♠, 22♣, 22♦, 22♥, 22♠, 23♣, 23♦, 23♥, 23♠, 24♣, 24♦, 24♥, 24♠, 25♣, 25♦, 25♥, 25♠, 26♣, 26♦, 26♥, 26♠, 27♣, 27♦, 27♥, 27♠, 28♣, 28♦, 28♥, 28♠, 29♣, 29♦, 29♥, 29♠, 30♣, 30♦, 30♥, 30♠, 31♣, 31♦, 31♥, 31♠, 32♣, 32♦, 32♥, 32♠, 33♣, 33♦, 33♥, 33♠, 34♣, 34♦, 34♥, 34♠, 35♣, 35♦, 35♥, 35♠, 36♣, 36♦, 36♥, 36♠, 37♣, 37♦, 37♥, 37♠, 38♣, 38♦, 38♥, 38♠, 39♣, 39♦, 39♥, 39♠, 40♣, 40♦, 40♥, 40♠, 41♣, 41♦, 41♥, 41♠, 42♣, 42♦, 42♥, 42♠, 43♣, 43♦, 43♥, 43♠, 44♣, 44♦, 44♥, 44♠, 45♣, 45♦, 45♥, 45♠, 46♣, 46♦, 46♥, 46♠, 47♣, 47♦, 47♥, 47♠, 48♣, 48♦, 48♥, 48♠, 49♣, 49♦, 49♥, 49♠, 50♣, 50♦, 50♥, 50♠, 51♣, 51♦, 51♥, 51♠, 52♣, 52♦, 52♥, 52♠.

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## SPORTS

## Glavine Notches His 11th Victory

Braves' Hurler Holds Off Toronto, Joining Maddux for League Lead



A TRYING NIGHT — Pieter Roussow, the South African wing, evading a tackle from Garin Evans of South Africa. South Africa scored 15 tries as it won the first test by a record 96-13. In other international matches, France beat Fiji 34-9 in Suva and New Zealand beat England 40-10 in the second test in Auckland. England has lost every game of its tour so far and now flies to South Africa.

The Associated Press

Tom Glavine joined teammate Greg Maddux as the only 11-game winners in the National League and also matched a career high by driving in three runs Sunday as the Atlanta Braves overpowered the Toronto Blue Jays, 10-3.

Glavine (11-3) allowed five

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

hits, walked one and struck out one in seven innings.

Randall Simon, recalled from the minors Sunday, drove in three runs in a Triple-A game, also had three runs batted in.

Shawn Green hit a pair of bases-empty home runs for the Blue Jays.

Glavine, who entered the game hitting .133 (4-for-30) with two RBIs, went 2-for-3 and raised his average to .182.

Ryan Klesko knocked in two runs in the first inning with a single and Michael Tucker, Simon and Glavine added RBI singles.

In other interleague games:

Expos 5, Orioles 4 In Montreal, Vladimir Guerrero had three hits, including a two-run homer, as Montreal handed Baltimore its sixth straight loss.

Javier Vazquez (2-6) allowed four runs in five-plus innings to win for the first time in 11 starts. Ugueth Urbina got the final two outs for his 20th save.

The Expos swept the three-game series, only their second series sweep of the season.

Guerrero homered off Doug Drabek (5-8) in the first, singled in the third, doubled in the sixth, and drove in another run with a groundout in the eighth.

Rafael Palmeiro hit a two-run homer with no outs in the sixth to cut Montreal's lead to 6-4 and chase Vazquez.

Astros 12, Indians 3 Moises Alou homered, had three hits and drove in three runs as visiting Houston beat Cleveland to take two of three games in their interleague series.

The Astros homered twice against Charles Nagy (7-4), Nagy, winless in June, was charged with eight earned runs in 5 1/2 innings after Houston rocked Tim Lincecum in the sixth.

Derek Bell hit a 433-foot solo homer in the first, his 11th.

Jose Mesa got the decisive hit for the second straight day, making it 4-2 with a two-run

homer, his 16th, off Nagy in the fourth.

Shane Reynolds (9-5) allowed two runs and seven hits in six innings, giving up

Sandy Alomar's sixth homer off the left-field foul pole in the second.

Houston scored four runs in the ninth on six straight hits off Worrell and Alvin Morman.

Reds 5, Tigers 2 In Detroit, Steve Parris posted his first victory in nearly three years as Cincinnati finished a three-game sweep of Detroit.

Bret Boone hit a two-run double for the Reds, who have won four straight after an 11-game losing streak.

Bobby Higginson and Damion Easley homered for Detroit.

Parris (1-0), making his first start of the season, won for the first time since pitching Pittsburgh to a 3-2 victory over Florida on Aug. 20, 1995.

Justin Thompson (6-8) remained winless at home, giving up five runs on six hits in 5 1/2 innings.

Boone's two-run double came after Chris Stynes beat out an infield single and Barry Larkin walked. Dmitri Young followed with an RBI single.

Higginson got one back with a two-out homer, his 16th, in the home half.

Thompson retired 10 straight batters before Larkin led off the sixth with a double.

Larkin scored on Melvin Nieves' single, then Pokey Reese singled off Doug Borchert to give the Reds a 5-1 lead.

Easley led off the eighth with his 19th homer off Rick Krivda.

Devil Rays 5, Phillies 4 Fred McGriff hit a two-run homer in the first inning and a tiebreaking single in the eighth that lifted Tampa Bay over Philadelphia.

The Devil Rays won two of three in Philadelphia.

Reliever Albie Lopez (4-2) pitched three shutout innings for the victory.

McGriff's ninth home run of the season was the fifth of his career in 31 at-bats off Phillies starter Mark Portigal. McGriff finished 3-for-5.

The Devil Rays scored five runs for the second straight day at Philadelphia. Tampa Bay had scored a total of four runs in its previous four road games.

In Saturday games:

Dodgers 2, Pirates 0 In Los Angeles, Ismael Valdes flirted with a perfect game only to lose it in the eighth inning — for the second time in four starts — for his first one-hitter

in a 2-0 victory over Pittsburgh.

"Everybody wants to get a no-hitter or a perfect game. If it's my destiny to get one, I will someday," said Valdes (6-7), who didn't allow a baserunner until Kevin Young singled on the first pitch of the eighth inning.

Valdes allowed only four runs in his last 30 1/3 innings.

Braves 2, Blue Jays 0 Greg Maddux struck out a career-high 13 and became the National League's first 11-game winner, pitching Atlanta past visiting Toronto.

Maddux (11-2) is 9-0 in his last 12 starts and leads the majors with a 1.64 earned-run average and three shutouts.

Maddux walked none and allowed eight hits. The game took 1 hour, 46 minutes, the fastest in the majors this year.

Yankees 7, Mets 2 The New York Yankees made it two straight Saturday over the crosstown Mets, getting a strong start from Andy Pettitte and a three-run homer from Tino Martinez in a 7-2 victory.

The Yankees committed three errors, but they capitalized on two by the Mets, got the big blow from Martinez and a solid outing from Pettitte (9-5).

Padres 5, Angels 4 In San Diego, Sterling Hitchcock pitched no-hit ball until allowing Phil Nevin's homer on the first pitch of the eighth inning, finishing with a two-hitter as the Padres beat Anaheim.

Devil Rays 5, Phillies 4 Paul Sorrento, a pinch hitter, hit a grand slam off Philadelphia's ace, Curt Schilling, in the eighth inning for visiting Tampa Bay. Schilling (7-8) allowed a career-high 13 hits and all five runs.

Giants 6, Rangers 5 Darryl Hamilton got his fourth hit, a one-out single in the 10th inning that bounced past the center fielder, Tom Gooden, and gave San Francisco a victory over visiting Texas. The Rangers committed a season-high five errors, leading to four unearned runs.

Astros 12, Indians 3 In Cleveland, Moises Alou hit a two-out, three-run homer in the ninth inning, rallying Oakland past Colorado. Bip Roberts also homered and drove in three runs for the A's, including the tying run in the ninth with a single.

Royals 4, Cubs 3 Johnny Damon's two-out single off Rod Beck in the 10th pushed Kansas City past visiting Chicago.

Mariners 6, Diamondbacks 4 In Phoenix, Jeff Fassero pitched 6 1/2 strong innings and Alex Rodriguez hit his 27th homer as Seattle beat Arizona. Rodriguez, who was 2-for-4 with three RBIs, hit a two-run homer in the ninth. Russ Davis had a solo shot, his 12th, in the second inning.

## Soggy Weather Creates Huge Backlog

By Jennifer Frey  
Washington Post Service

WIMBLEDON, England — Monica Seles was trying to finish her match on Court 1 for the fourth time in two days when she and Yayuk Basuki, her opponent, smelled smoke.

Soon, there were clouds of the stuff drifting overhead Saturday, and a helicopter circling madly, and both Seles and Basuki wondered, briefly, if it might be time to retreat to the players' locker room once again.

They kept playing, for a few minutes, then the heavens opened for the umpteenth time this week as thunder, lightning, fire and rain visited the All England club on the sixth day of Wimbledon.

"It was just so strange to be out there — I was hoping it was O.K. to breathe the air," said Seles, referring to the smoke clouds that resulted from a fire in an apartment building adjacent to Wimbledon's grounds.

"Both Yayuk and I felt we should stop, but at the end it was probably better to just go on, because it doesn't matter. We've seen everything today."

Everything, that is, except much tennis.

Eventually, Seles, the sixth seed, defeated Basuki, 6-2, 6-3, to advance to the fourth round. No. 1 Martina Hingis and No. 16 Nathalie Tauziat also managed to squeeze in third-round victories Saturday, while No. 3 Petr Korda and No. 12 Tim Henman also slipped through.

No. 8 Conchita Martinez finished her match, but found herself out of the competition, upset by Samantha Smith of Britain in three sets.

Pete Sampras, the top seed, went on court shortly before the first of the rainstorms, sat through two short delays and one long one that turned into a stoppage when night fell.

In all, 16 singles matches were completed — nine men's, seven women's

## WIMBLEDON

and three of them leftovers from the second round — as the first week of Wimbledon ended with a tremendous match backlog.

Traditionally, all men's and women's fourth-round singles matches are played on the second Monday, but this year 13 third-round matches remain on the schedule. And the doubles are so far behind that many teams have yet to set foot on a court.

In the players' locker rooms on Saturday, talk centered around the possibility of play on Sunday — Wimbledon's traditional day of rest. Rainy weather twice has forced play on the middle Sunday — in 1991 and again last summer, during the wettest Wimbledon in history.

"I think all of us asked about Sunday," Seles said.

In the early afternoon, when the sun was shining and matches were proceeding with regularity, Wimbledon officials declared that there would be no need to play on the off day, and no amount of rain

later in the day changed their minds.

Perhaps the worst of the schedule chaos fell on fifth-seeded Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, whose second-round match started Thursday, was suspended after darkness that night, suspended again Friday because of rain, then was finished Saturday morning.

She won, then found herself forced to wait around all day for a scheduled third-round match that never happened.

As the rain let up, restarted, then let up again, Seles warmed up again and again.

"I was so happy to finish," Seles said, "because I've done so many warmups that I felt I was going to be tired from all the warmups, let alone the tennis match out there."

Sampras clearly was not pleased with his day, particularly since he performed so well early in the match. His serve looked as fierce as it did last summer, when he crushed most of his Wimbledon opponents, and he won his first three service games without Thomas Enqvist returning a single ball. Sampras won the first set, 6-3, and the two were on serve at 5-5 in the second at the end of the day.

The early evening washout came after nearly five hours of play under sunny skies. Hingis opened the day on Center Court with a strong performance and a quick 6-2, 6-1 victory over Elena Likhovtseva. Another fast finisher was Mark Philippoussis, the unseeded Australian who could meet Sampras in the quarterfinals. Philippoussis, who loves the grass courts here, ousted Daniele Bracciali of Italy, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	55	17	.763	0
Boston	48	24	.667	7
Toronto	41	30	.576	14
Baltimore	37	34	.520	18
Tampa Bay	32	40	.444	23

## CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	44	29	.604	0
Minnesota	42	31	.574	2
Chicago	38	35	.520	6
St. Louis	37	36	.500	7
Detroit	32	41	.438	12

## WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	47	32	.594	0
San Francisco	46	33	.580	1
Oakland	38	41	.479	9
Los Angeles	34	45	.432	13
San Diego	24	47	.338	23

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	52	29	.642	0
New York	48	33	.593	4
Philadelphia	46	35	.567	6
Montreal	42	40	.512	10
Pittsburgh	37	45	.449	15
Florida	32	50	.390	20

## CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	48	32	.600	0
St. Louis	46	34	.575	2
Chicago	42	38	.525	6
Cincinnati	38	42	.475	10
San Diego	32	48	.400	16

## WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	51	29	.636	0
Los Angeles	48	32	.600	3
Colorado	39	41	.488	12
Arizona	35	45	.438	16
San Francisco	28	52	.350	23

## PITTSBURGH PIRATES

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	50	30	.625	0
San Francisco	48	32	.600	2
Los Angeles	46	34	.575	4
San Diego	44	36	.550	6
Colorado	42	38	.525	8
Arizona	38	42	.475	12

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## WORLD ROUNDUP



Sam Torrance, who won the French Open title on Sunday.

### Torrance Triumphs

**GOLF** Sam Torrance birdied the final two holes Sunday to capture the \$800,000 French Open at Gyarancourt for his first victory in three years.

Torrance shed a tear as he hoisted the trophy. "It was the emotion of winning again after three years," he said.

His \$133,000 victory check was his first since his British Masters triumph three years ago. He is 14th on the European money list.

Five men shared the lead before Torrance hit a 7-wood within a foot of the cup on the 17th. Torrance, a 44-year-old Scot, hit a 2-under-par 70 for a total of 12-under 276.

Four golfers finished with a total of 278, after Massimo Florio of Italy and Olivier Edmond of France shot 67 in the final round; Bernhard Langer of Germany had 69, and Matthew Goggin of Australia shot 70. (AP)

### NHL Makes Draft Picks

**ICE HOCKEY** Tampa Bay took Vincent Lecavalier, a 6-foot-4 center from Quebec, first overall in the National Hockey League draft Saturday in Buffalo. The Nashville Predators, an expansion team, then traded positions with the San Jose Sharks to pick David Legwand, a center from Ontario, second.

The Philadelphia Flyers traded defenseman Paul Coffey, a perennial All-Star, to the Chicago Blackhawks on Saturday for a fifth-round choice in the draft. Coffey immediately agreed to a two-year contract with the Blackhawks. (AP)

### British Men Keep Title

**ATHLETICS** Britain won the final event to retain their European men's team title Sunday in Saint Petersburg. The British took the title by 2 1/2 points over Germany to qualify for the athletics World Cup in September in Johannesburg.

In the women's competition, Russia easily defended its title, ending with a total of 124 points, 16 points ahead of the Germans. (AP)

## It Was Schumacher's Race From the Start

**MAGNY COURS, France** — Michael Schumacher was in first place from start to finish Sunday in the French Grand Prix as he led Ferrari's first 1-2 finish in nearly eight years. He closed within six points of Mika Hakkinen in the drivers' standings with half the Formula One season left.

The race was started twice. Hakkinen led

### FRENCH GRAND PRIX

after the first start, but the race was halted to clear a stalled car off the starting grid.

On the second start, Schumacher was the first away and he never lost the lead.

Schumacher's Ferrari teammate, Eddie Irvine, acting as a buffer between Schumacher and Hakkinen for most of the race, came in second, 19.5 seconds behind.

Hakkinen, in a McLaren-Mercedes, was third, just behind Irvine after trying to pass him for the last 15 laps of the race.

It was the first 1-2 finish for Ferrari since the Spanish Grand Prix in 1990, when Alain Prost and Nigel Mansell took the top two slots in the cars.

Jacques Villeneuve, the Formula One champion last year, was fourth in a Williams-Mecachrome

car. Villeneuve beat Schumacher for the title in the last race of the 1997 season after a dramatic collision forced Schumacher out of the race.

Alexander Wurz of Austria was fifth, driving a Benetton-Playlife, followed by David Coulthard, who was plagued by problems fueling in the pits.

Schumacher completed the 71 laps of the 4.25-kilometer (2.65-mile) Magny Cours circuit in 1 hour, 34 minutes, 45.026 seconds. He averaged 190.963 kilometers per hour (118.664 miles per hour) for the 301.75 kilometers.

It was Schumacher's 30th career victory and third this season. He also has won the French Grand Prix four of the last five races.

The race was started twice. The first time, Jos Verstappen — who had replaced Jan Magnussen in the Stewart-Ford team this week — stalled just before the start as the rest of the field roared away. Hakkinen had the lead but the race was stopped.

On the restart, Schumacher and Irvine pulled ahead of Hakkinen on the first turn.

"I thought I had a good start and then when I saw Eddie in second, I thought, 'That's the scenario I'd like to have,'" Schumacher said.

Schumacher pulled away from Irvine, who forced the McLaren to lap about a second slower than Schumacher in the early stages.

Schumacher's lead was up to 11 seconds by the

end of 10 laps and evened to about 13 seconds after 15.

Meanwhile, Hakkinen continued to pressure Irvine and took his chance with an inside move on a curve on the 20th lap. He had passed Irvine but could not hold the line and spun out. He got back on track quickly but lost more than four seconds.

On the Magny-Cours track, Hakkinen said, "if you're stuck behind somebody, it's a nightmare."

"He was slow on entering the corners and gave me opportunity to overtake him," said Hakkinen. "I tried once, the corner was too tight to take it at that speed."

But, said Hakkinen, Irvine usually was not slow enough to overtake him safely.

"I think you have to be fair out there," Hakkinen said. "You cannot just bang into somebody and then crash."

He made a pit stop soon after to change tires and get fuel but Schumacher followed, now with a comfortable margin over Hakkinen.

After the first pit stops were sorted out by the 26th lap, Schumacher had an 18-second lead over Irvine and, more important, a 22-second advantage over Hakkinen, who had regained third from his teammate Coulthard.

By his second pit stop on the 45th lap, Schu-



Michael Schumacher winning Sunday's race.

Schumacher led by 24 seconds over Irvine and 33 over Hakkinen. Hakkinen held off pitting until 54 laps but wound up behind Irvine again.

Hakkinen was desperate to pass Irvine this time. He kept looking for an opening, but Irvine kept closing the door.

On the final curve, it became a drag race down the straightaway with Irvine holding off Hakkinen.

## SOCCER: France Wins in Sudden Death

Continued from Page 1

counterattacked very selectively and dared the French team to do its worst in the absence of its suspended playmaker Zinedine Zidane.

Zidane, the creative midfielder whom French coach Aimé Jacquet calls his "conductor," would be sorely missed by his teammates on this bright, windy afternoon, and as the minutes and

### FRANCE 1, PARAGUAY 0

squandered French opportunities ticked by, it began to look very likely that this long and often ugly match would come down to penalty kicks: precisely what Paraguay and its star goalkeeper were craving.

"I think we would have had a very good chance if we could have gotten to that stage," said Paraguay's Brazilian coach, Paulo Cesar Carpegiani.

But the French, despite all their ineffectual offensive play, still had other plans. Robert Pires dribbled down the right wing, as he had done frequently since replacing Thierry Henry, who went off in the 64th minute with an injured left ankle. This time, he managed to get past two defenders and cross the ball into the Paraguayan penalty area. Teammate David Trezeguet leaped and headed it back in the same direction, where the streaking Blanc, who had charged forward from his customary position in central defense, scored the only goal of the match with a single swipe of his right foot.

In previous World Cups, there would have been seven more minutes to play, but this is the first year of the "golden goal," or as Americans call it, "sudden death," and while the French team rushed to engulf Blanc, the Paraguayan players slumped to the turf as if they had been hit by some sort of fast-acting chemical weapon.

They had surprised even soccer aficionados by qualifying for the second round at the expense of Spain, but they would not create a bigger surprise by

reaching the quarterfinals. The team that will face Italy on July 3 in St. Denis will be, as expected, France, and Zidane will be back in the lineup having purged his two-game suspension for a red card.

"Today, Zidane might have been the happiest man on the team," the normally reserved Jacquet said after he had finished kissing Blanc on the cheek and hugging every other player he could get his long arms around.

After failing even to qualify for the last two World Cup finals, France has won all four of its matches in front of its hard-to-please fans.

"France is starting to identify with its national team, and it's important that that continues," Blanc had said.

There were moments of backsliding on Sunday: whistles that came raining down when the team failed to convert in front of the goal; whistles that accompanied the midfielder Emmanuel Petit as he jogged off the field in the second half to be replaced by Alain Boghossian. More understandably, there were also whistles for Chilavert, the powerful man whose fricas-filled past and enormous gift for goalkeeping and free kicks have made him the only real star on an overachieving Paraguayan team.

Like the French, Paraguay had missed the last two World Cup finals. Like the French, the bulk of the Paraguayan players are expatriates who play for professional clubs outside their nation: mostly in Brazil and Argentina. But dispersion does not seem to equate with confusion in this era. Brazil woo the last World Cup with a largely expatriate lineup, and France now has a chance to do the same with its gifted, multiracial cast that includes Basques, Bretons, Parisians, the Ghana-born defender Marcel Desailly and the French-born son of Argentine parents, Trezeguet.

But there was nothing exotic about the player who put France into the second round. The 32-year-old Blanc was born and raised in the village of Roussin in the Cevennes in southern



Laurent Blanc scoring the winning goal Sunday for France against Paraguay's goalkeeper, Jose Luis Chilavert.

France. He is a reserved man who chooses extroverted friends, such as Eric Cantona, the enigmatic, charismatic French star who never got the chance to play in a World Cup because of France's spectacular failure in 1993, when Emil Kostadinov scored a late goal for Bulgaria in the final qualifying game.

That night, the last defender to have a shot at stopping Kostadinov, and saving France, was Blanc. He announced his retirement from the national team after that experience, but Jacquet convinced him that he was still indispensable in France's central defense, and after Sun-

day's goal, Blanc can now say that he has repaid his debt to French society.

He is one of the few members of the team who plays in France year-round, having joined Marseille last season after a year with Barcelona. The two other players who took part in the game-winning sequence also play in the French first-

division: Pires at Metz and Trezeguet in Monaco. They are relatively new to the French national team, but Blanc has been around long enough to know how much it took for France to get back to the World Cup quarterfinals. Sunday's match was his 72nd for France, which equals the total of Michel Platini, who was watching next to Prime Minister Lionel Jospin of France in the stands in Lens.

Both Platini and the prime minister leaped to their feet after Blanc's dramatic goal, and before long, Chilavert regained his feet, too. One by one, he approached his fallen teammates and lifted the smaller men off the ground. The medallion bearing the likeness of the Madonna of Lourdes that Chilavert places inside his goal had not brought him good luck this time.

But then, isn't Lourdes part of France?

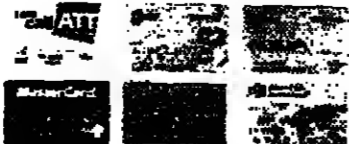


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